Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End proves such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 66 BOMBAY· TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
2nd March	Culnat	8152	
20th ,,	& Steamer†		Bata
4th April			
6th ,,	Ormonde		Egypt
13th ,,			
18th ,,	Takada	9113	Egypt
1st May	Karmala	9092	
8th ,,	Dwarka	9380	
15th ,,	Nagoya	6872	

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by "Ormonde," "Nagoya," "Takada" and "Karmala" will be allotted on the 22nd March. In addition to 388 first and 117 second saloon, there are 476 third class passages available by the "Ormonde." It is essential that those supplying for first or second saloon passages by this vessel, should state whether or not they are willing to accept third class accommodation in the event of first or second saloon not being available. Passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
11th April ..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
14th March ..	Lightning ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf (Extra.)
14th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
17th ,, ..	Linga ..	Karachi and Kathiawar ports
20th ,, ..	Dumra ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
27th ,, ..	Taroba ..	East-South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Harima Maru	I. Takahashi	4720	14th Mar.	19th Mar.
Fu Wa	G Kan	4249	18th Mar.	26rd Mar
Mishio Maru	K Ikuno	3045	24th Mar.	3rd April
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	30th Mar.	9th April
Yubari Maru	T. Ota	2957	3rd April	13th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. HAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Hara Maru	S Miyaji ..	24th Feb.	14th March	Italy
Kamdo Maru	N. Yanagi ..	8th Mar.	19th ..	Japan.
Kenkon Maru	M. Kaneko ..	4th Mar.	20th ..	..
"Bancha Maru"	K. Uchigoye ..	18th Mar.	24th March	Italy
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	26th Mar	7th April	..
Kosoku Maru	K. Wakatake..	8th April	20th April	Japan

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Alam Building, Ballard Road.
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00.000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Bimington, Esq.
Nazottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND..... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao. Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of one or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs, 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW-MILLS MACHINERY.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Jivanlal Oojamsy and Co., at their Godown, at Ahmedabad Street, Dana Bunder, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Burbrown and Co.:—

(1) 1 Log rame saw (Ransome Make) to take logs up to 18 inches with spare blades.
(2) The chelsea goiner Cy. Ransome performs various operations. Saws up to 30 inches.
(3) Self-acting Circular Saw Bench 60 inches by Ransome with blade.
(4) Self-acting Circular Saw Bench 36 inches by Ransome with blade.
(5) Small Saw Bench 24 inches by Ransome with blade.
(6) Band Saw Machine 24 inches pulley by Ransome.
(7) One Emery Wheel blade sharpening machine.
(8) Steam Engine, Wilson Make, 14 H.-P.
(9) Cochrane patent Vertical boiler 13' by 5' by 60'.
(10 Heater for boiler.
(11) Shaftings, shifting, gearing, pulley, etc.
(12) Circular Saws 24 inches. No. 6.
Circular Saws, 30 inches, No. 9.
Circular Saws, 32 inches, No. 1.
Circular Saws, 36 inches, No. 6.
Circular Saws, 50 inches. No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES CALCUTTA LEAF TEA.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Thucker Madhavji Morarji at his godown at Oosgully Katha Bazaar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Natvarlal Damodar.

12 cases each 90 lbs. Calcutta Leaf Tea Lot No. 58.

AUCTION SALE 61 CASES CALCUTTA LEAF TEA.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sha Chimanlal Nagindas at his godown at De'Souza Street, Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers the Persian Bombay Trading & Co.

11 cases each 134 lbs. Calcutta Leaf Tea Lot No. 62.
12 cases each 92 lbs. Calcutta Leaf Tea Lot No. 65.
19 cases each 98 lbs. Calcutta Leaf Tea Lot No. 63.
19 cases each 96 lbs. Calcutta Leaf Tea Lot No. 32.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 CASES CUBE SUGAR OF JAPAN.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Girdharidas Radhakishandas:—

Ex. S. S. "KENKON MARU No. 8."
M. S. 500 cases each 112 lbs. (nett). Cube Sugar of Japan.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 3.30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Goculdas Tricumdas and on account and at the risk of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas of Dader Gully.—

8 packages Dhoties Flag or other 8 to 9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Narandas Kakubhoy and Co., and on account and at the risk of Vora Jivaji Allibhoy of Parsi Gully.—

Ex. S. S. "Kosoku Maru."

25 bales Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD, GOLD AND SILVER, SILK, EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort the household furniture and sundry articles.

Furniture such as drawing room suites mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood cheirs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.,

The property of E. Williams, Esq., Chesterfield sofa, chest of drawers, cupboards, mattresses, etc.

Lot Jan. Hockey sticks and Cricket bats and 229 tins of assorted colours.

By order of the office concerned:—

125 cases of 100 lbs. each Nilgiri Pekoe Blend Tea of best quality.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Oriental Engineering and Trading Co., of Hornby Road:—

10 cases Carbon Filament Lamps each contg. 500 pcs. of 230 volts., 16 candle power.

10 cases Carbon Filament Lamps each contg. 450 pcs. of 230 volts. 32 candle power.

1 case carbon Filament lamp contg. 500 pcs. of 230 volts 32 candle power.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the undermentioned deceased persons:—

Re.:—The late Mrs. L. I. Holtham:—
Pair gold ear-studs, silver medal, seal, watch-key, adjustable, table and camphor wood box, wearing apparels, trunks, books, etc.

Re.:—The late Mr. G. S. Courtney:—
Leather bag and portmanteau, books, wearing apparels, etc.

AT 2.30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Secondhand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY Tuesday the 18th day of March 1919 at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning at "A" Shed Grain Depot, Mazagon:—

A lot of unserviceable stores comprising cases, crates, gunnies, drums old, hoop iron, casks and barrels, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 4 days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within 7 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Pot Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Abdurrahim Hajee Mohamed Rafee Awazee, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Aga Azis Aga, son of M. H. Dehdashti.—

Ex. S. S. "Scindia."

V. B. 7156, Bombay.—10 bales each 50 pieces Leepman White Shirtings No. 1500.

Terms: Deposit 25 per cent. delivery within 4 days.

The goods are lying at the Docks and will be sold on elivery orders.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN SOCKS, JACKETS CONTAINING TOWELS, 2 CASES MATCHES, SMALL TENT, AND BOX OF MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

By order of the Military Forwarding Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 20th day of March, 1919, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning, on the open space outside the military Forwarding Officer, Custom shed, Alexandra Docks, Frere Road (near the Red Gate) the above mentioned goods.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTIONEER.
23, CHURCHGATE STREET,
near Mongini Brothers.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 2.30 p.m.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their room No. 23, Church Gate Street, by order of concerned.

Overland Motor Car.
25 H.-P., 4-Cylinder, Torpedo Body. Extra wheel, Bosch magnets.

Also furniture including—Dining Table Drawing room suite of sofa and chairs, marble top centre table, office table.

Also some Lot of Jewellery, pearls mala, diamond earring, diamond and emerald necklace diamand and ruby bracilette, Diamond and Ruby coller pearl and ruby coller, earrings pearls bangles and other very valuable jewellery of merchants will be sold on 18th March 1919.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th March 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION

RECENT OPINIONS.

"I have examined Mr. J. A. Ferandez (Veterans' Lines, Pallararam) and I find his lungs very much better."

SHOLAPUR—"I am glad that he has completely recovered."

BOMBAY—"Although your medicine has been taken for last 16 days only, there is vast change for better in the patient."

Mr. F. A. WEBB, Guntakal:—
"My health is a great deal improved."

Miss K. HEUMAN, Trichinopoly:—
"His improvement is astonishing. He is quite changed."

LONAVLA—"A noticeable improvement."

My treatment is now used in a Government Institution for 6 patients.

Rev. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
Saharanpur, U.P.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals. Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, France, America and Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.
A trial order solicited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box, number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSQRIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action.) Guaranteed to save 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 171, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TAXI OWNERS will hear of something to their advantage in regard to Motor Insurance by communicating with Box No. 395, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1510

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—A COMPETENT PROOF READER for our Job Dept. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms to G. L. BODBOLE, L.M.&S., Chief Medical Officer, Radhanpur, State Radhanpur. 1549

WANTED—An English-speaking AYAH for a child of 3 years to be personally responsible of the child. Local Ayahs kept. Salary from Rs. 50 per mensem or according to qualifications. Apply to Post Box No, 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1324

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN with experience in road project work for one year on Osmania Sicca Rupees 80 equivalent to B. G. Rs. 75 approximately. Apply to DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, H. E. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., Aurangabad, with copies of original certificates (which will not be returned). 1429

WANTED—A GRADUATE, born of a respectable family, of sober habits, healthy, age 30 to 40, for the post of a Personal Secretary to a Nobleman of Calcutta, salary Rs. 100 with good future prospects, board and lodging free. Preference will be given to a Hindu. Apply with references, testimonials, and photo, to C. L. BURMAN, 5, Tara Chand Dutt Street, Calcutta. 1537

WANTED—MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Madras or Bombay Universities, to apply for vacancies in the Mysore Medical Department. Pay Rs. 80—5—100. Selected Candidates will be eligible for promotion to Assistant Surgeon's Grade. Pay Rs. 120 raising to Rs. 360. Apply at once to T. V. ARUMUGAM, Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government, Bangalore. 1544

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for Jaya Arogya Hospital Lashkar. Free moderately furnished quarters provided. Private practice allowed outside hospital hours. An Indian Lady graduate, having good experience of surgical and gynecological work will be preferred. Applications stating terms and qualifications be addressed to W. G. NADKARNI, Major, Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior State. 1536

WANTED.

WANTED—One STEAM LAUNCH carrying 200 tons. Apply with particulars to Box No. 368, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1393

WANTED—A complete modern PRESS for printing a weekly English and Gujarati newspaper; also an experienced journalist to edit such a paper in Nairobi, British East Africa. Apply Box No. 398, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1517

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Simla View estate, containing double storied house and self-contained cottage, with outhouses, in over 2 acres, mostly planted with fruit and rose trees, situated Prospect Hill, Simla W. in warm, healthy, quiet locality. Good repair, rented continuously for years. Sound investment. Price Rs. 35,000. Further particulars from owner. 1553

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Rubber Tyred BROUGHAM, in good order, with blue glass front English make. Price Rs. 450. Apply Box No. 403, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1523

RECEIVED by the last Mail fresh consignment of STENCIL PAPERS (for Handwriting or Typewriting), PENS, INKS of various colours and other Duplicating Sundries for D. Gestetner's Cyclostyle machine. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.—B 5.

AUTOMATIC CYCLOSTYLE in the Office will save you a lot of money and trouble. Copies drawings, tracings, letters handwritten or typed, over 1,000 copies from one original. "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.—A 5

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that SYED MAHOMED ABDUL HAQ, of Jhunjhnu in Jaipur State was in my service as a manager of the Poor Sooni Mussalman Students' Home. He is dismissed from the 1st instant. Any person or persons dealing with him in my name or in the name of the Poor Sooni Mussalman Students' Home or in the name of my firm of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmael & Co., will do so at his or their own account and risk and I shall not be responsible for any such dealings with him on and after 1st instant.

HAJEE YOOSOF HAJEE ESMAEL SOBANI,
Bombay, 15th March, 1919. 1551

NOTICE.

IT IS HERBY NOTIFIED that a contract for the removal of blood from the Municipal Slaughter House has to be made tendering for a period of one year. The sale of the same will be held by Public Auction on 25th March, 1919, at 4 p.m.

Those who desire to enter into the contract, are requested to be present on that day at the above stated time in the office of the Health Officer of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

The terms of the contract will be read and explained to them personally.

D. A. BHAVE,
Municipal Commissioner,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Dated 13th March, 1919. 1552

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

WITH reference to the Notice appearing in the Newspapers that under instructions from Mr. Gordhandas Nathalal Messrs. Mody & Co. are to auction Japanese Yarn on the 18th March, on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. S. Rajam & Co., we hereby give notice that the said bales do not concern us in any way and that the auction will be entirely at the risk of Mr. Gordhandas Nathalal.

T. R. S. RAJAM & Co.,
177/181, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
17th March, 1919. 1554

FOR SALE.

(1) COAL SHARES of Rs. 10 each paying steady dividend of 25 per cent. at Rs. 17-8 per share. Excellent investment.
(2) SHARES of SYLHET LIME AND TRADING CO., LD. Dividend Prospect very good. Shares of Rs. 10 payable by small instalments.

THE INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE,
2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street,
Calcutta. 1507

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of about 100 ceiling fans and 50 table fans 230 volts, alternating current, recently removed from Cumballa War Hospital. Each ceiling fan is complete with regulator and short down rod and may be inspected at the M. W. S. Stores Bori Bunder.

Sealed tenders for all or any of the above should reach the A. C. R. E. Marine Lines, on or before 12 noon March 24th.

The A. C. R. E. does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender. 1505

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 20th March, 1919, at 10 a.m.

30 Head
of
Surplus Government horses comprising:—
HACKS.
HUNTERS.
HARNESS HORSES.
and other Utility Classes.

All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness. 1490

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1524

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

S.S. "Loyalty" is expected to sail from Bombay about the 26th instant for Marseilles, carrying First Class "A," First Class "B" and Second Class Passengers. Applications for berths should be directed to the undersigned before the 18th instant with "Priority certificates."

FARES—

Holders of "A" Priority certificates:—

	MARSEILLES.	LONDON.
First Class "A"	Rs. 972	Rs. 1,020
Firt Class ("B")	„ 900	„ 948
Second Class	„ 696	„ 720

Holders of certificates other than ("A") will be charged as under:—

	MARSEILLES.	LONDON.
First Class "A"	Rs. 1,215	Rs. 1,275
First Class "B"	„ 1,125	„ 1,185
Second Class	„ 870	„ 900

NOTE:—Although the Agents are endeavouring to arrange with the Railway Authorities and French Government for train accommodation across France, they do not hold themselves responsible, and Passengers are requested to make their own arrangements in this respect. Heavy baggage will be carried to London or Southampton free of charge.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on 3 or more full fares for families. Two children between 3 and 12 will count as one full fare. Infants—free.

336 lbs. of Luggage allowed free for 1st Class passengers.
168 „ „ „ „ for 2nd Class passengers.

Address—Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

MUSALMAN VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

YOUNG MAHOMEDAN citizens of Bombay and Muslim League Volunteers of 1915 and 1918 are respectfully requested to enrol their names as Volunteers for the management of the Public Meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay for the question of Khalifate and Holy Places of Islam at the undermentioned address, to-day, between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. (S.T.)

H. F. MANIAR,
Halai Memon Library,
60, Pydhoni Road,
Opposite Mirara Masjid,
Bombay, 18th March, 1919. 1557

NOTICE.

LEVEE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES of gentlemen attending the Levee at Government House on TUESDAY, the 18th March 1919, will enter by the lower gate, Walkeshwar Road, and pass out by the upper gate for parking purposes. The departure from the Levee will also be by the lower gate.

2. On arrival at the platform, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

3. On departure, as carriages come up the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

4. Gentlemen coming in motor-cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform but will be parked with other cars according to the number allotted to them.

5. Gentlemen coming in carriages or motor-cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor-cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor-cars in front of them while passing up or down the lower drive.

6. Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are desired to note that as the lower road to Government House is very narrow, carriages have to proceed in single line and that unless they come in good time there is every likelihood of their being delayed in reaching the platform.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 17th March, 1919. 1556

NOTICE.

S. S. LOYALTY is expected to sail from Bombay about the 26th instant for Marseilles, thence to London or Southampton, carrying First Class 'A', First Class 'B' and Second Class Passengers. Applications for berths should be directed to the undersigned before the 18th instant, with Priority certificates. Address: MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co., 2, Tamarind Lane, Bombay. 1476

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT!

At the urgent request of our patrons.

FOR ONLY ONE WEEK MORE.

KACHA--DEWAYANI.

The great love-story from the Mahabharata (in 6 reels).

GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.

A great love story of absorbing interest, which will grip the attention of the audience from start to finish.

PATHE GAZETTE, giving the World's notable current news.

EVERY NIGHT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M.

Every Night: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Extra shows at 3-30 p.m., and 5-30 p.m., both on the 17th and 21st instant and at 5-30 p.m., on the 18th, 19th and 20th instant.

POPULAR PRICES.

Saturday Next; "NEW MACISTE."
A Sensational Super-Serial.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPLENDID PICTURE BILL!
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLY BAYNE
The most successful co-stars of the stage in the 5-reel Metro-Production
"Social Quicksands"
An excellent Society Drama in which a prominent young man determines not to marry any of the society girls and refuses to meet them even, but a fascinating young society girl vows that she would humble his pride. There is a keen struggle and in the end when the latter wins she finds that she has desperately fallen in love with her intended victim and after explanations the pair unite in happiness.
Beautiful Sceneries:
Effective Acting by Metro's Famous Artistes.
A laugh from start to finish.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each.
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.
Note.—Tramway extended right upto the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace Rendezvous
THE MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
SIXTH INSTALMENT
OF THE GREAT UNIVERSAL SERIAL
"THE BULL'S EYE"
featuring
MILLIONS' IDOL
EDDIE POLO
together with some more authentic War Pictures
and
A two-reel Nestor Comic.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night
FOUR MORE PARTS
of that
MOST EXCITING SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
EDDIE POLO
Episodes 11th & 12th
Together with COMEDY in 2 parts
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45, and 10-30
Extra Prize Shows on Friday 21st at 5-15.

TIRE-DOH.
TIRE-DOH—Repairs tire and tube punctures quickly and permanently without vulcanizing; also repairs all and every kind of Rubber goods. Complete outfit Rs. 3. SPEEDEE, a washing compound for clothes, walls, carpets, tiles, etc., removes paint, ink and oil stains. Rs. 1-8 per tin 27 oz. Apply to:
SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR & CO.,
Girgaum.

INK TABLETS.
EASILY soluble, very brilliant non-corrosive, one tablet sufficient for one ink pot. Price paragon blue-black Rs. 1-2 per gross. Brilliant blue-black As. 12 per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross. Green Rs. 1-4 per gross. Ample discount on big orders.
BENGAL INK FACTORY,
24, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

A DRAMA OF PULSING LIFE.
The Picture that runs this week at
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
is assuredly worthy to rank with the very noblest accomplishments of the Cinema Science.
It is a Screen-Melody, the trills of which reverberate on your very nerve-centre.
"THE TENTH SYMPHONY"
is a Pathe' Super-Drama that causes your heart strings to vibrate in unison with each of the six reels.
The magnificent settings and the technical details generally are unsurpassable.
A Luke Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 16.

The depression in Kashmir yesterday travelled away, but another is approaching the North-West Frontier. A few falls of rain have occurred in South Burma, Assam and Malabar.

Forecast:—No large change.

SIMLA, March 17.

The new western disturbance has entered North-West India and has given a few falls of rain in Baluchistan. It is feeble. Rain has also occurred at a few stations in south Madras. Panigur reports half an inch and Cochin one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in North-West Frontier Provinces and Kashmere.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 18th March 1919.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.929 Inch
Temperature of Air	77.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.4 „
Dew Point	68.7 „
Relative humidity of Air	0755 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.9 „
Maximum temperature of Air	84.3 „
Minimum do.	72.1 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NNW,WNW
Movement of Wind	152 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on 8th ft.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on 8th ft.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	17	0 22	27 8	17 m	5 48	16 2
				m	5 51a	27 2
Tues.	18	m 0 9	27 9	18 m	6 12	16 0
		m 0 32a	27 8	m	6 20a	17 5
Wed.	19	m 0 53	27 6	19 m	6 37	16 0
		m 1 22a	27 5	m	6 43a	17 10
Thur.	20	m 1 56	27 2	20 m	7 3	16 2
		m 2 32a	27 0	m	7 16	18 5
Fri.	21	m 1 20	26 8	21 m	7 30	16 6
		m 2 38a	26 5	m	7 44	19 3
Sat.	22	m 1 45	26 2	22 m	7 59	17 0
		m 2 36a	25 9	m	8 14a	20 1
Sun.	23	m 2 13	25 4	23 m	8 32	17 7
		m 3 15a	24 11	m	8 51a	20 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 17 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 46m.	Sunset	6h. 49m.
„ 18 (Tuesday)	„	6h. 45m.	„	6h. 49m.
„ 19 (Wednesday)	„	6h. 44m.	„	6h. 50m.
„ 20 (Thursday)	„	6h. 43m.	„	6h. 50m.
„ 21 (Friday)	„	6h. 42m.	„	6h. 50m.
„ 22 (Saturday)	„	6h. 41m.	„	6h. 50m.
„ 23 (Sunday)	„	6h. 40m.	„	6h. 51m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	2d.	6h. 41·4m	p.m.
First Quarter	9d.	8h. 44·1m.	a.m.
Full Moon	16d.	9h. 11·1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	25d.	2h. 9·0m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th March 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the east of the division. Night temperature is below the average at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and north-east Rajputana, but is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner. Day temperature is below normal at Karachi; night temperature is lower than usual at Kotah and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are cear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in Kathiawar and the north of Central India West. Day temperature is in excess at Indore but is in defect at Surat and Veraval; night temperature is lower than usual in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the west and are lightly or moderately clouded in the east. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is slightly above the average in the south-western districts; night temperature is in excess at Chanda and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Bombay, where light cloud is present. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the southern districts. Day temperature is locally above normal in the north of the division; the maximum at Nizamabad rose to 106.7 deg. F. yesterday. Night temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have occurred in south Malabar and Ceylon, and Cochin has had 1.65 inch. of rain and Colombo 0.93 inch. Cloud has decreased in northern India, but weather is still not settled there. Weather is also slightly unsettled in the Deccan.

Isolated thunderstorms are likely in Malabar and the Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th March 1919.

The depression in Kashmir yesterday has travelled away, but another is approaching the north-west frontier.

A few falls of rain occurred in south Burma, Assam and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on DMONAY, the 17th of March, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. Bank dity. 8 hrs.	Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	84.4	69.5	44	0.07	7.56	−2.12
Do (14th)	70.1	55.0	75		5.18	+1.51
Jask	81.1	60.6	85		3.42	+1.61
Muskat	80	69.3	82		3.62	+0.66
Do.						
PUNJAB—						
Kussur	84.4	60.5	44		0.97	−0.45
Rawalpindi	75.4	42.7	58		7.49	+0.62
Lahore	80.2	51.3	72		3.53	+0.61
Hissar	83.2	51.0	46		1.72	+0.61
Ambala	82	51.1	61		3.41	+0.84
Delhi	84.2	52.6	57		2.61	−0.18
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.4	50.8	41		1.17	−0.88
Mainpuri	87.0	54.0	46		1.58	−0.62
Jhansi	88.0	57.4	60		2.38	−0.74
Cawnpore	87.6	59.1	54		0.91	−1.12
Allahabad	91.4	59.0	34		0.32	+2.05
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	89.1	54.8	28		0.32	−0.71
Karachi	81.2	65.7	80		1.24	−0.37
Ajmer	88.0	56.8	27		0.78	−0.37
Jaipur	86.0	52.2	16		1.54	+0.37
Kotah	90.4	60.6	22		1.12	−0.37
Mount Abu	74.5	59.2	15		0.32	−0.71
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	90.0	57.1	21		0.48	−0.88
Dwarka	79.4	67.4	83		0.97	+0.38
Veraval	78.9	64.3	84		0.13	−2.31
Rajkot	91.9	58.4	64		0	−0.46
Bhavnagar Para	94.2	60.6	43		0.01	−0.67
Surat	94.2	62.7	52		0.01	−0.46
Ahmedabad	96.7	59.1	23		0.01	−0.16
Deesa	94.4	65.8	20		0.36	−0.38
Neemuch	88.7	65.6	50		0.01	−0.36
Indore	94.2	64.1	28		3.32	+2.81
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.9	62.2	30		10.46	+7.95
Saugor	91.6	63.6	1.66		4.41	+1.98
Hoshangabad	94.6	67.6	30		6.38	+4.32
Khandwa	98.1	67.2	20		4.23	+2.33
Akola	102.2	66.3	18		2.18	+1.18
Amraoti	100.8	71.3	20		4.32	+2.31
Nagpur	98.7	68.1	34		7.50	+5.46
Chanda	103.7	70.8	50		3.68	+1.12
Raipur	98.1	70.8	46		6.76	+4.76
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	71.0	76		0.20	−0.44
Ratnagiri	84.9	69.5	78		0.61	+0.06
Marmugao	85.8	72	74		1.01	+1.77
Karwar	88.5	70.1	85		4.65	+2.84
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Mahgaon	101.3	69.8	31		0.21	−0.88
Ahmednagar	96.1	61.5	30		0.21	−0.56
Poona	97.2	61.3	56		1.17	+0.62
Sholapur	100.8	67.7	22		1.41	−0.38
Bijapur	98.1	72.2	21		0.24	−1.09
Belgaum	96.6	62.8	33		4.56	+2.49
Aurangabad	98.0	71.8	16		1.99	+0.88
Nizamabad (Indur)	104.7	74.9	10		2.09	+0.88
Hyderabad	100.5	70.7	37		2.84	+0.84
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.1	76.2	71		0.80	+2.16
Calicut	88.9	76.4	82		13.68	+7.66
Cochin	91.7	78.6	72		15.77	+8.89
Colombo	90.0	76.5	93		14.37	+11.62
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.1	69.0	77		16.65	+9.81
Bellary	101.5	71.2	40		6.14	+4.47
Cuddapah	102.7	73.4	59		6.58	+4.59
Madras	84.4	70.9	74		50.12	+39.37
Bangalore	95.1	60.8	53		5.08	+4.31
Coimbatore	97.2	71.1	61		12.51	+8.84
Trichinopoly	98.4	70.6	56		13.89	+9.60
Negapatam	89.0	72.9	72		42.96	+13.98

STANDARD BAROMETER READIN

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th March 1919, was 29.140 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COAL! COAL!!
LARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2nd class COAL, available at cheap rate for ready and forward delivery. For quotations and other particulars, write to Post Box 523, CALCUTTA

Rs. 4
Will Bring you One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.
These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.
Each Family should have a Set
Order from:—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Mar. 15th.

Futures at New York May — :: — 24.62+47
" " Oct. — :: — 21.65+20

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following further contributions towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,82,183-11-11; The Trustees of the Kanji Khetsi Charities, for November, 1918, through their Chairman, Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Rs. 200; Ralli Brothers, Rs. 100; Greaves Cotton and Co., Rs. 30; Shaw Wallace and Co., Rs. 25; In sacred memory of the late Mr. Barjorji Sorabji Doctor, out of his estate, Rs. 25; D. J. T., Rs. 15; Henry Gannon and Co., Rs. 15; The Bombay Gas Company, Ltd., Rs. 15; R. W. H., Rs. 10; The West End Watch Company, Rs. 10; Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd., Rs. 10; Kahn and Kahn, Rs. 10; F. R. W., Rs. 10; P. N. M., Rs. 10; Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Rs. 10; E. Spinner and Co., Rs. 10; M. V. K., Rs. 10; H. M. Mehta and Co., Rs. 10; O. M., Rs. 10; Turner Hoare and Co., Rs. 10; Mr. P. M. Dalal, Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; Sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 50. Total Rs. 3,82,798-11-11.

POONA DISTRICT FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Secretaries acknowledge receipt of the following contributions towards the above fund:—

H. H. Pants Sachiva, the Chief of Bhor, Rs. 1,000; A. S. A. Westropp, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 350; P. E. Percivel, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 350; Khan Saheb M. N. Mehta, Rs. 500; R. M. Nissim, Esq., Rs. 100; Col. Onslaw, Rs. 100; Tribhuwandas Gujar, Esq., Rs. 100; Sardar Madharao A. Raste, Rs. 100; Miss M. M. Cathee, Rs. 132-2; A. C. Patel, Esq. (for January), Rs. 100; B. Bezenjea, Esq., Rs. 75; Hon. R. P. Paranjpye, Esq., Rs. 50; J. M. Braganza, Esq., Rs. 30; L. V. Kanhere, Esq., Rs. 30; T. Krishnan, Esq., Rs. 25; Rao Saheb M. R. Pade, Rs. 25; D. H. Kapadia, Esq., Rs. 25; Sorabji Jahangir, Esq., Rs. 12; Dinshaw M. Nicholson, Esq., Rs. 10; C. D. Dawar, Esq., Rs. 5; B. N. Purandhare, Rs. 15; R. V. Gurjar, Esq., Rs. 25; F. H. Setna, Esq., Rs. 51; Major W. R. Warden, Rs. 750; Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, Rs. 5,000; The Poona Suburban Municipality, Rs. 183-8; The Poona Cheap Fodder Committee, Rs. 6-14-6; Proceeds of the Benefit Show of the Napier Cinema, Poona (January), Rs. 284-4; Makar Sankaranta, Day Collections, Rs. 2,986-8-3; Engineering College Students, Rs. 65; Proceeds of the Benefit Show of the Napier Cinema, Poona (in February), Rs. 85-4 Total Rs. 12,571-8-9.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I through the columns of your valued journal, draw the attention of the Municipal authorities to a grave nuisance on the Esplanade Band—stand and its neighbouring greens, which is a regular harassment especially to feminine visitors. Not only is the ground uneven and rough which has often sprained the ladies' ankles, but it has got so many small pits and hollows that it is a hardship to all to walk there. Again, there are at places pools of water caused either by the bursting of the pipe or by the Municipal servants throwing more water than needed. Owing to this especially the rich dresses and boots of the ladies are spoiled. This is a standing grievance and needs to be remedied, which will do much good to regular visitors.—Yours, etc.,

LADY VISITOR.

Nspean Sea Road, March 15.

WHITE HONEY — FRESH VIOLET JAM

THE HONEY HOUSE

THE HOUSE FOR GENUINE PURE HIMALAYAN PRODUCTS

White Honey with or without comb @ Re. 1-8 per 2 lbs. tin. Violet Jam @ Re. 1-8 per 1 lb. tin. Violet @ Rs. 2 per lb. Silajit Purified @ Rs. 8 per lb. Rasaunt Purified @ Rs. 2 per lb. Bears', Leopards', and Tigers' Fats @ Rs. 2, 3, 4 per lb. respectively

POSTAGE EXTRA.

CHAMBA, PUNJAB.

For Business and Pleasure

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B.S.A BICYCLE

B.S.A. quality has set the standard in cycle construction. Every part of a B.S.A. is guaranteed interchangeable. All genuine B.S.A. Bicycles carry the "Three Guns" trade mark shown above. The B.S.A. mark is your protection against inferior substitutes.

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The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY MORTALITY.

166 DEATHS ON SUNDAY.

The total number of deaths on Sunday was 166 as compared with 147 on corresponding day of the last year. There was one attack from cholera and one death. The attack was one imported from Andamans. There were eleven cases of small-pox and seven deaths. There were two attacks of plague one in Colaba and another in Mahaluxmi.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC RELIEF COMMITTEE (S. S. L.)

The last meeting of the Influenza Epidemic Relief Committee appointed by the Social Service League, Bombay, was held on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Dr. B. V. Rayakar being in the Chair. After adopting that report and audited statement of accounts Mr. N. M. Joshi was authorized to send the medals to volunteers with a suitable letter of thanks. It was resolved that the balance that may remain, after all expenses be handed over to the Social Service League, Bombay, to be spent towards the expenses of the Bai Bachubai Free Dispensary. The Influenza Epidemic Relief Committee appointed by the Social Service League, Bombay, was then dissolved. With a vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings terminated.

CLERKS' UNION.

The First Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Clerks' Union was held at Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on 15th March, 1919, Mr. Dan Valladares, presiding. The president after mentioning the difficulties which the Association had to undergo during the year and the extraordinary circumstances under which the clerks in general have to suffe rin Bombay, gave a summary of the work done by the Union during the year under review, and appealed to the clerical communities to join the Union in large numbers.

The Report of the Committee together with the Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 31st December 1918, was adopted and after electing a committee of sixteen members for the current year the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the President.

BENGAL LITERARY CONFERENCE.

It has been decided to hold the next session of "The Bengal Literary Conference" at Howrah during the Easter holidays. A strong Executive Committee has been formed with Mr. A. Henderson, I. C. S., District Magistrate, Howrah, as President and Pundit Durgadas Lahiri as General Secretary. There will be an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition along with this Conference from the 19th to the 27th April. Medals and Certificates will be awarded for the best exhibits. Intending exhibitors are requested to furnish a list of exhibits at once, and to send up their manufactures so as to reach Howrah on or before the 12th April, 1919. The Committee is prepared to render every assistance to the exhibitors, in conveying, sending and returning exhibits. All communications with regard to the exhibits are to be addressed to the General Secretary or to Babu Nilananda Chatterjee Secretary, Exhibition Section.

SOLDIERS AND DEMOBILISATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Ref. letter which appeared in your paper signed by "Civilian Soldier," I too would like to express my opinion upon Demobilisation.

I consider the whole scheme as outlined by the Government one huge bluff from start to finish. If shortage of transport is the difficulty how is it that the papers continue to publish long lists of civilian passengers going home? What prior claim has the civilian over the soldier? None that I can see!

If the civilian wants to go to England on compassionate grounds or through sickness owing to the Indian climate so does the soldier.

For some reason the Government want to keep us here until October. They say that there is some danger to our health in taking us through the tropics during the hot weather. Did they consider this when they wanted to use us for gun fodder? No!

We were willing to take all the risks of warfare and climate so can quite easily take the climatic one now.

What I want to ask all the "Civilian Soldiers" in India is:—are they content to wait until October and perhaps get home to meet the full blast of a rigorous winter? or if not how long are they willing to wait?

Shall I fix the date for them? I think that if we are not guaranteed to be taken home during say, April, May, June, July or August, we express our disapproval in the only way left to us, namely: come out on strike on the 11th of May.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER CIVILIAN SOLDIER.

Poona, March 12.

THE KEROSINE OIL FAMINE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The postal mails by the up and down trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line reach Surat during the night time, i.e., before 4 a.m. Still the distribution work was not commenced in the Head Post Office before 7-30 a.m. But from Monday the 17th instant this would be done one hour late, and so the public will not get their letters, etc., before 10-30 a.m., at the earliest. The reason alleged is the want of kerosine oil to light the lamps to commence work in the post office at 5 p.m.! If this be the plight of a Government office, you can just imagine how much the public must be suffering for want of a sufficient supply of kerosine oil. Why should not the authorities concerned move in the matter and take early steps to remove the evil?—Yours, etc.,

C.

Surat, March 15.

REFORMS IN CEYLON.

EMPLOYMENT OF CEYLONESE IN PUBLIC SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 14.

The report of the Committee appointed by the late Sir John Anderson, Governor of Ceylon, to advise as to what steps it is advisable to take to facilitate the employment of natives of Ceylon in the higher ranks of the Ceylon Public Service, recommends that one-third of the posts in the Civil Service should be held by the Ceylonese and that that proportion should later be raised to one-half. The report then proceeds to deal with the different departments in detail, showing how many Ceylonese can be appointed to each. With regard to the Department of Agriculture, it is recommended that it should be staffed almost exclusively by the natives of Ceylon. The report ends by making important suggestions as regards the education and training of Ceylonese for the public service, including the establishment of additional scholarships.

TREASURY BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 15.

The Finance Department of the Government of India notify that with effect from Monday, 17th March 1919, a change will be made in the rates for three, six and nine months' Treasury Bills, these being fixed at Rs. 98-14-0, Rs. 97-9-0, and Rs. 96-7-0 per cent. respectively. The rate for twelve months' Bill remains unchanged at Rs. 95-0-0 per cent.

THEFT BY AN ABSCONDING CORPORAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 15.

Before the Egmore Police Court, Corporal Brown, attached to the 1,105 Battery, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a wrist watch, waist coat, and a silk tie, valued at Rs. 40, borrowed from two members of the Y. M. C. A., Madras. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, a deserter from the army, was staying in the Y. M. C. A. and he took loan of the above articles from the complainants and disappeared the next morning. The accused who was arrested in Rangoon admitted having taken the loan, but said the articles were stolen from him while he was in Madras.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate found the accused guilty on three counts and fined him Rs. 25 on each count.

FIRE IN A JUTE PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 16.

A serious outbreak of fire was reported at Union Jute Press, Chitpore, yesterday at 1-30 p.m. The godown is situated at the northern end of the press premises with three to four others in close proximity, all stacked with jute. When the alarm of fire was given a general stampede of coolies took place. Some jumped from the ground floor windows while those above rushed down the steps in a panic. It is reported that a child of one of the coolies is missing and it is believed, has been burned to death. After an hour the fire brigade got the fire under control. About four roofs fell in and later a large portion of the northern wall collapsed. The press belongs to Babu Keshoram Poddar who had contributed sixty-five and a half lakhs to the war loan. The damage is estimated at two and a half lakhs.

CUTTACK DACOITY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

Mr. Kingsford, Sessions Judge of Cuttack has disposed of a sensational case of dacoity in which some men of the village Devakumar in Balasore district were charged with having committed dacoity in the house of a well-to-do widow of that village on 14th May last. In the first batch several accused, including the president of the panchayet, Baikanta and his brother Jatindra, a student of Ravenshaw College, were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. In the second batch four accused were sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each.

CO-OPERATION IN THE AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

(From a Correspondent.)

MIRI, Mar. 11.

The First General Meeting of the Miri Co-operative Guaranteeing Union was held at Miri on the 10th instant under the presidentship of Mr. R. M. Sane, Divisional Organiser, Co-operative Societies. C. D. The President in his opening address explained in a very lucid way the principles of co-operation and appealed to the audience to take up the subject in right earnest and specially emphasised the moral aspect of Co-operation. He appealed to the audience to find out the true causes of their present condition of rural stagnation and to take to the remedy offered by Co-operation. Mr. N. Y. Mirikar, Chairman, Miri Co-operative Credit Society then explained the position of the Societies that formed the Union. The Union at present consists of four Societies, with a total membership of 483, and a working capital of Rs. 46,000, out of which the Miri Society alone contributes Rs. 27,000. The total liability accepted is Rs. 14,000. After a vote of thanks to the President and the usual distribution of pan-supari and flowers the meeting the minated.

The second all-India Wheat Forecast shows a total area 23,733,000 acres, a decrease of 31 per cent. compared with last year. The present condition of the crop is generally fair to good except in unirrigated tracts and Bombay and Sind where it is below average.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

The following further subscription is acknowledged:—

	Rs.
Through Dr. Savarkar —	— 15

THE PAY OF THE POLICE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is noticed that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the increase of pay for the Imperial branch of the Police Service, but no mention is made regarding the improvement in the Provincial Service, though it is surmised the recommendations for increase of pay of both the branches were submitted simultaneously. It may be mentioned that in the Provincial Service there are European, Anglo-Indian, Parsi and Indian Deputy Superintendents, who live in European style, these officers feel the increase in the cost of living as much as the members of the Imperial Service and it appears very unfair that there should be so much delay in sanctioning the increase of pay for Deputy Superintendents. Excluding the class of officers afore mentioned, the Indian members of the Provincial Service also must feel the rise in prices and their grievance requires early redress. So I trust you will publish this letter with a view the matter may engage the early attention of Government.—Yours, etc.,

D. C. M.

MALADMINISTRATION IN DOHAD TALUKA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I deeply regret to have to avail myself of the hospitality of your columns to ventilate the grievances of the poor Bhils employed on three out of the four relief works started in this taluka. I am glad to acknowledge that the Chharchhoda Tank work is by far the best managed work in that area and has naturally attracted more than 3,200 employees. But other works scarcely show any signs of improvement in spite of their exposure. According to very reliable information received by me to-day wages are in arrears at Pachwada and Agawada works for the last 15 days and in spite of the much-boasted declaration of famine in the taluka, cards have not been issued to the labourers on these works to enable them to get doles for their dependents. Again cards issued at Dhamaida works have not helped labourers to get doles for their dependents. Conditions at Pachwada are particularly harsh, as metal-breaking work is still conducted there. Work is not measured regularly, when payments are made at intervals of weeks and the labourer is deprived of the spur to greater activity afforded by daily, measurements and payments, as also by the knowledge of fine to which he would be liable. It would be too much indeed, to expect him to put in his best in a peculiarly exacting kind of (metal breaking) work without the prospect of being paid at least twice or even once a week. The result is that adults on this work barely get 6 to 8 pice a day—a sum scarcely sufficient to maintain themselves and their dependents. It is high time, indeed, that the only one metal-breaking work were substituted by earth-work, payments were made daily and doles were given to dependents of labourers with the utmost promptness. Government should be expected to be more anxious to correct gross defects in their administration than to give evasive replies to their plain narration.—Yours, etc.,

I. K. YAJNIK.

Ahmedabad, March 2.

RENT-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your paper's readers please let me know through the medium of your wide-spread paper, whether there is anything like "Rent-payer's Association" or not in Bombay, and oblige.—Yours, etc.

C. B. DESAI,

Jubilee Mansions
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay, March 15.

THIRD CLASS RAILWAY FARES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There has been some correspondence and discussion going on in respect of the reduction of steamer fares between India and England and this has succeeded in prevailing upon the kind Government to recommend the reduction to the different steamer companies. The object has also been gained inasmuch as the P. and O. Co. have reduced the fares by 20 per cent., and other companies are following suit. But what! This benefits only the rich class going to England which is very small as compared with the general populace. Crowds of poor people never go to England, whereas it is a well-known fact that 3rd class carriages on all the Indian Railways are always more than overcrowded, whatever number of trains there may be. I wonder that no one has ever thought fit, upto now, even to entertain an idea of suggesting a proper reduction in the 3rd class railway fare on all the Indian Railways which concerns the masses and millions. There was no hesitation when the fares were raised during the war as the poorer classes only (who have neither voice nor support) sufferred (you know that fares of the upper classes which really ought to have been raised along with the 3rd class fares were left untouched). Now when the time for the reduction of cost of travelling comes, first consideration is given to the benefit of the well-to-do people (it may be unintentional) as soon as the war was stopped: but four months have elapsed since the stoppage of war and no one has even dreamt of moving the question of reducing the 3rd class railway fares. (Just when I had written this I came across the letter of Mr. Sidhwa published in your worthy paper of 11th instant. Thanks to him for moving the question). It must not be forgotten that the greater part of the revenue from passenger traffic is derived from the 3rd class passenger, i.e., the poor and middle classes.—Yours, etc.,

LAXMIDAS D. SHAH.

Sholapur, March 12.

BOMBAY PRESY. WOMEN'S COUNCIL FAMINE FUND.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTION.

Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, Hony. Treasurer, Council of Women, begs to acknowledge the following donations to the Famine Fund:—Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd, Rs. 1,000; Her Highness Lady Aga Shah, Rs. 1,000; Begum Sheriar Dulan Obaidulla Khan of Hangal, Rs. 1,000; Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co., Rs. 5,000; Through Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata (being half the amount of proceeds of Concert) Rs. 1,900; Mr. and Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, Rs. 200; Mr. R. D. Sethna, Rs. 500; Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 1,000; Lady Pirosha Mehta, Rs. 300; Mrs. Manecklal Premchand, Rs. 251; Mrs. Ralph Kidd, Rs. 250; Mr. A. C. Rumboll, Rs. 200; Lady Heaton, Rs. 100; Mr. J. F. Karaka, Rs. 100; Mrs. D. Judah, Rs. 100; Messrs. N. Fatehalli and Co., Rs. 100; Mr. Kazim C. Tyabji, Rs. 50; Mr. D. N. Dady, Rs. 25; Mrs. M. Fakira, Rs. 25; Donations under Rs. 25, Rs. 38; Previously acknowledged, Rs. 14,202. Total Rs. 27,841.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—References have recently been made in the columns of your valuable paper by various correspondents about the "deplorable" University results of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School. How far their statements are true, may be shown by a perusal of the following figures which I have collected in the interests of Muslim education of this Presidency. They are as follows:—

Year.	No. sent up	No. Passed	Year.	No. sent up	No. Passed
1901	3	2	1910	8	5
1902	7	3	1911	5	2
1903	9	6	1912	9	3
1904	10	4	1913	17	5
1905	10	7	1914	7	3
1906	5	3	1915	4	0
1907	6	3	1916	12	5
1908	9	4	1917	7	1
1909	6	3	1918	3	5

Now, it is interesting to note that during the long range of 18 years the Anjuman has sent forth only 63 successful students—most of them just squeesing through the examination. The Anjuman spends every year a huge sum of money amounting to something like 15 thousand rupees over the school, which means that it prepares one Matriculate student at the huge expense of more than Rs. 4,000, a drain which may rightly be styled as a source of incalculable danger to the Musalmans in view of their comparative poverty. A community whose chief need at the present hour is that each one of its members should become literate at the lowest possible expense, cannot sustain this abnormal expenditure for any great length of time. Here, within the very bounds of the Bombay Presidency itself, the Fergusson School towers high both because of its well-known economy and long strides of progress along the path of education. It should have served long ago as an ideal to the Anjuman people, provided their desire to impart education to the illiterate sons of Islam is sincere. If, however they are not inclined to be up and doing, then the only alternatives open to them are either to step back, allowing others to fill in the ranks or to close their useless institution for good.

Thanking for your hospitality,—Yours, etc.,

Z. A. BARNI, B.A.

Bombay, 13th March.

MR. TILAK CASE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your note in your yesterday's issue on the "Tilak Fund" seems to be based on the letter of a G. B. H. appearing in your issue. He has however forgotten to touch on the most important point in the appeal issued in the "Kesari." The point is that Lokamanya Tilak is almost ruined from a pecuniary point of view since he had to mortgage all his property and what is worse even his policy of Rs. 10,000. I therefore hope you will be kind enough to publish this letter and to treat this point in your paper with your powerful pen for it will help to a great extent the said fund as it will directly go home to the hearts of all his countrymen. Hoping to be excused and thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

B. R. B.

THE KEROSINE FAMINE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondents did well in raising a cry against the high prices of kerosine. But now it is very hard to procure even one bottle of kerosine.

The cheap light produced from the kerosine oil, is now not to be seen in any humble cottage. And the poor are to suffer, I don't know how long. They are to enjoy the pure dark light of nature and to sit silent. While those who are to redress their grievances are not (I suppose) happy in the electrical light which they are to use, because of the tender sympathy they bear towards the meek and humble sufferers. Want of kerosine is badly felt and even the middle class men can hardly afford to buy the oil (if there be any), what then of poor persons who have not sufficient money to pay?

Thanking you in anticipation, for the prompt publication of this short letter.—Yours, etc.,

A JACKAL.

Mar. 13.

As senior member and vice-president of the Madras Council the Hon. Sir Alexander Cardew will act as Governor of Madras in the interregnum between the departure of Lord Pentland and the arrival of Lord Willingdon. It is understood that Major K. O. Goldie, 10th Lancers, will be the Military Secretary to Lord Willingdon.

One hundred and fifty Sylhetees (natives of Sylhet District in Assam) of the seamen class, who were taken prisoners of war by the Germans at Hamburg at the outbreak of war in 1914, were repatriated by the Germans and arrived in Calcutta on the 6th instant. They had been interned by the Huns at Haldensberg.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 15.

S S British Emperor—Feathers—Abadan—Feb. 3.

March 17.

S S Zealandia—Bates—Sydney—Feb. 22.

DEPARTURES.

March 17.

S S Leicestershire—Robin—London.
S S Linga—Cuthbush—Karachi, etc.
S S Rheinfels—Brown—Marseilles.
S S Martinique—Peterson—Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained in port clearance, yesterday.

S S Cheong Shing—Meyrick—Hongkong.

S S British Emperor—The S W Co.'s steamer British Emperor, 2,182 tons, Captain T. Feathers, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Abadan, with a cargo of liquid fuel oil, which port she had left on 3rd ultimo.

S S Zealandia:—The steamer Zealandia, 3,482 tons, Captain G. B. Bates, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Sydney, with a cargo of wool and copper ingots, which port she had left on 22nd ultimo.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Linga, 936 tons, Captain H. M Cuthbush, sailed yesterday, from the Bombay harbour for Karachi via Kathawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Rheinfels:—The W & A Graham Co.'s steamer Rheinfels, 3,529 tons, Captain D G Brown, sailed, yesterday, from the Bombay harbour for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Martinique:—The B. Arbuithnot Co.'s steamer Martinique, 283 tons, Captain J. Peterson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok and Singapore, with a general cargo.

S S Cheong Shing:—The P & O S N Co.'s steamer Cheong Shing, 1,256 tons, Captain T. M. Meyrich, will sail to-day, from the Bombay harbour for Hongkong, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

The P & O Company's S S Nagoya, with the outward Mails of the 6th instant passed Suez at 7 a.m., on Sunday, the 16th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 17th March, 1919.

Dock	Steamer	Tons	Destination	Date	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
G & R	Kankoo	3428	Japan	20-3-19	O S Kaisha
P	Hwah Wu	2709	H P	H P	N Y Kaisha
K	British Kapa or	2162	Aberdeen	19-3-19	W & Co
M	Lovaine	3023	H P	H P	T. S. Sha...
H	Mahsha Maru	2230	H P	H P	W & A Graham & Co
O	Sobrosar Utopia	366	H P	H P	1-3-19 Sharif Hassan ousar
P	Panama Transport	2215	H P	H P	W & A Graham & Co
Q	Bashayam	180	H P	H P	J Mackintosh & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Oporto	460	H P	H P	B S N Co
	Indravati	513	H P	H P	B S N Co
	Ponsal	552	H P	H P	B S N Co
MERSEYTHER DRY DOCK.					
	Gunboat Rio Sado	600	H P	H P	A Anderson & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Dumra	762	Bussrah	20-3-19	M. M. & Co
2	Kavarna	2945	Calcutta	19-3-19	W & A Graham & Co
3	Bahrein	1408	P. Gulf	20-3-19	T Morrison & Co
7	Cheong Shing	1256	Hongkong	18-3-19	M M & Co
9	Kasado Maru	8728	Kobe	20-3-19	O S Kaisha
12	Mary	640	H P	H P	F V C & Co
15	Sambhar	1718	H P	H P	P & S N Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
14	Linga	936	Karachi	17-3-19	M N & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
2	Ekma	2256	Basra	16-3-19	M M & Co
5	F. S. S. Franz Ferdinand	3006	Basra	20-3-19	D R I M
6	Hejaz	2483	H P	H P	M M & Co
7	Culna	2966	London	22-3-19	M M & Co
8	Qaeda	4044	Rangoon	19-3-19	M M & Co
9	Sofala	3426	Basra	21-3-19	M M & Co
12	Herefordshire	4510	London	23-3-19	H Hirsch & Co
13	Thessalia	3491	Basra	24-3-19	R I M
14	Dara	3083	Basra	18-3-19	R I M
15	Teesta	3428	London	29-3-19	M M. & Co
15	Warkehl	1334	Basra	18-3-19	D R I M
	Tyndareus				
17	Urbana	5222	Basra	19-3-19	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Akbar	2202	Rangoon	20-3-19	M. M. & Co
	Motcore	2546	Rangoon	H P	B P & Co
HUGGERS DRY DOCK.					
	Brystare	3023	H P	19-3	D R I

EXPORTS.

S S Culna for London:—17 cases Bristles, C H S Jinawalla and Co.; 149 casks goat skins, H M Halim

S S Cheong Singh for Hongkong:—75 sacks onions, Gulam Husain Essaji.

IMPORTS.

S S Hexax from Shanghai, Agents M M & Co.:—20 cases antimonyware; 153 cases silk goods; 8 cases cotton goods; 2 cases brassware; 5 cases yellow silk; 10 cases nathan silk; 10 cases punjum silk; 15 pckgs., 225 cases glassware, 4 bags cattle fish; 95 bales grey cotton sheeting; 600 tubs salted eggs; 1,000 bags refined sugar; 10 bales, 1 case raw silk; 60 bales grey cotton shirting; 95 cases spun silk yarn; 25 cases porcelainware; 2 cases crystal bottles; 41 cases cotton hosiery; 224 cases, 106 chests tea; 49 cases, 8 boxes silk piece goods; 24 cases asparagus; 123 cases glass bangles; 300 cases cassia; 100 cases dry preserves; 10 casks camphor; 10 bundles galangal; 3 cases yellow raw silk; 1,068 bundles rattans; 2,356 pieces planks; 1,384 bags beleneus; 20 slabs tin; 5 bags paper; 3 cases cigarettes.

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BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

A RECALCITRANT WITNESS.

JUSTICE TUDBALL'S WARNINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Mar. 12.

On the Court assembling to-day, witness Akhtar Bulandkhan proceeded to identify the accused which lasted nearly one hour. Witness was made to look at accused Janki Pershad and asked how long he knew him. Witness said, "about one year."

Mr. Alston observed it was conclusive. When witness was asked to look at Chhota Darzi, the latter exclaimed: "Why, he used to play chess at my shop. Does he not know me" Mr. Alston thereupon remarked that made the matter more conclusive.

Mr. Norton subjected witness to a lengthy cross-examination regarding identifications. Witness said he came to Saharanpur as per Mr. Goad's orders. The Inspector present in the Court, told him he was to go to jail for identification. He was asked to identify all those he knew. The Inspector did not tell him to omit those he had already identified. Witness went to the jail three times, each time going round the accused twice.

RECALCITRANT WITNESS.

Asked if he told the Deputy Magistrate there was one man he wanted to identify, but he was not here, witness seemed recalcitrant and gave much trouble before answering. Justice Tudball threatened witness if he did not want to answer the questions put to him he would be prosecuted and sent to jail. After five minutes' trouble, witness said he complained to the officials.

In further cross-examination Mr. Norton put to witness 12 names and asked the general question whether he was prepared to swear he saw them beat anyone, fire huts, or throw anyone into the flames. Witness answered specifically denying such acts.

Speaking of Mahant Baramdas, witness said he was at the head of a crowd, 100 strong. As soon as he gave the order "march phuko" the crowd ran away. This was the case each time Baramdas shouted.

Mr. Norton emphasising said: "Very well, they ran away."

Justice Tudball observed he did not mean the crowd actually ran away. He inferred they ran away to beat the Mussalmans.

Mr. Norton: The police may infer anything.

Proceeding, witness said, before leaving Katarpur that night he heard men had been thrown into the fire. Umar told the Joint Magistrate. The Tahsildar and all police officers were present. Witness was four or five paces away. The Joint Magistrate said nothing whatever after hearing this information of horror.

Witness was deliberating to say something when Justice Tudball intervened and told witness, "You need not concoct anything in your mind. If you did not hear anything say so."

Witness: I don't know.

Witness admitted to counsel the Tahsildar, Circle Inspector, Masiullah andDarbara were all present when Umar told the Joint Magistrate. Mr. Norton asked witness: "Did anyone of them say anything?" Witness hesitated.

Justice Tudball remarked to witness; "It was not a thing of daily occurrence."

Witness: Perhaps Masiullah may have said something.

Mr. Norton: What did he say?

As witness appeared to deliberate an answer Justice Tudball reminded witness not to concoct anything. Witness replied he was not concocting.

Justice Tudball: I can read your face like a page of this book. Say "yes" or "no."

Witness then said, "I don't know anything."

Continuing, witness said, he was here since the 5th. He knew Riazuddin who was here. On counsel asking whether he knew Riazuddin gave evidence in this case he did not know what evidence he gave in cross-examination.

Justice Tudball: It is not a question of cross-examination. Do you understand what is cross-examination?

Witness: I don't know.

Witness was further questioned on this point. Witness was obstinate and Justice Tudball remarked, witness deserved ten years' hard drill for his obstinacy.

Justice Tudball added: "I am afraid in my youthful days I should have spoken to him more vigorously."

The Court then rose for lunch.

Lord Sydenham's query in the House of Lords regarding the Katarpur riot was discussed and criticised here. Lord Sydenham was ironically spoken of as "our greatest friend." It was remarked the object was to make political capital of it.

NO QUESTION OF LEADING AND FOLLOWING.

After lunch Mr. Mohanlal continued the cross-examination. He was questioning to shew in this case there was no question of leaders and followers as the prosecution were trying to make out. Witness with reference to Baramdas said he was collecting subscriptions maintaining the chowkidar, etc. Counsel asked witness if Baramdas was regarded as a leader such as people would follow implicitly.

Justice Tudball remarked when once they entrust money to a person they will entrust anything to him.

Mr. Mohanlal said a person who goes for subscriptions was the most unpopular person. (Laughter.) Discussion then followed on the question of influence in which the Commissioners vigorously joined. Justice Tudball observed apart from the question of influence it was a question of enmity. On counsel remarking among the Hindus there were more dividing lines in religious matters and they could not have joined in rioting, Mr. Alston enquired if counsel believed this was not a religious riot.

Mr. Mohanlal: For my part, I don't believe so many educated people would go and commit murder.

Justice Tudball referred to the religious riot of 1893 in the eastern districts when 30,000 Hindus fought a pitched battle against 10,000 Hindus and hundreds on both sides were killed. Mr. Mohanlal still doubted so many educated Hindus who were some of them fighting each other in courts would join. Mr. Alston asked if this was not a religious riot, what it was? Mr. Mohanlal said it had been made political. (Laughter.) He referred to the question in the Lords. Mr. Alston said this case had been made into political propaganda.

PROSECUTION "SURPRISES" SPRUNG ON DEFENCE.

A WITNESS SENT BACK.

SAHARANPUR, Mar. 14.

To-day before the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. Alston asked the prosecution for a list of names mentioned for the first time by each witness. He wanted the list, he said, not as providing corroboration, but to show whether each witness had derived his information from the previous witnesses. The prosecution called in Lekh Ahmed, a constable.

Mr. Mohanlal complained about the prosecution's failure to furnish the defence with a list of witnesses. They had not been told that Lekh Ahmed was being called to-day.

Mr. Wallach replied that he had mentioned the present witness several times and the defence had no complaint.

Mr. Mohanlal rejoined that the witnesses called yesterday and the day before were sprung upon the defence as a surprise.

Mr. Alston agreed with Mr. Mohanlal that it would help the defence materially if they knew what witnesses were being called.

Justice Tudball thought the defence had months together before them to consult their clients and take instructions.

Mr. Norton said Lekh Ahmed's name had been mentioned several times during the examination of previous witnesses. These police men had been talking to each other outside the court. Still when their names were mentioned in cross-examination the prosecution had never put a single question.

Justice Tudball remarked that it was due to the defective procedure.

Mr. Norton, differing, pointed out that Section 162, Criminal Procedure Code required not only the name of witness but a short statement of his evidence to be furnished to the defence.

Referring to Mr. Mohanlal's complaint Justice Tudball remarked that if they were told a day before about the next witness it would help them.

Mr. Mohanlal said as at present situated they had no time to consult their clients. If they knew the nature of the evidence it would materially help them by reducing the labour and saving time.

Mr. Wallach said he was at present going with the constables and the defence knew the evidence they were going to give.

Justice Tudball told Mr. Wallach it would not inconvenience the prosecution to give a list of seven or eight witnesses, so that they night prepare themselves. Mr. Alston thought it a pity that Mr. Mohanlal did not mention it earlier.

DEFENCE IN THE DARK.

Mr. Norton said it would be better if a short statement of the evidence was given. He referred to the procedure in the sessions trial and said at present he had to do his cross-examination in the dark. Mr. Norton referred to his experience in the murder trial at Belgaum.

Mr. Alston remarked it would be a great thing in these cases to remove every possible grievance. The prosecution should furnish a statement.

Mr. Wallach complained that it would mean his sitting up at night and preparing a statement. None of his colleagues could do it.

Mr. Dalal thought if a summary were given, something might come out in the examination and the defence would still have a grievance.

Mr. Norton said that still it was a great thing to remove two grievances. He had not seen the police depositions, yet in cross-examination he had elicited very many things not contained in those depositions.

Justice Tudball said like calendars in sessions trials these statements might briefly indicate the nature of the evidence.

Mr. Norton added that these would be sides be very useful.

IDENTIFICATION BY ALIBUX.

As a result of the discussion Lekh Ahmed was sent back, and Alibux Julaha, of whom the defence had notice, was called. During the identification, witness pointed to Mahant Sevadas of Pherupur as among the rioters. The Mahant informed the Court that on the 18th witness and Abdul Boni were at his house in Pherupur, staying with him until Katarpur was on fire. He knew the witness, who had often prepared "surkhi" for him.

Constable Lekh Ahmed was called to-day. Although his examination by the prosecution counsel was extremely brief, the identifications and discussions thereanent occupied the Court till lunch. Witness said he was stationed at Jwalapur. He went to Katarpur on the 17th, stayed there with other policemen on the 18th. He saw the riot. He kntw and recognized some rioters. In the jail witnesses identified 33. Two were discharged. One was not identified by the witness. To-day 17 more were identified, making a total 47. Regarding the total some discussion followed, the prosecution maintaining that the witness identified a total of 46. After comparing notes with Mr. Norton, Justice Tudball corrected the prosecution. Mr. Wallach admitted that these additional persons were in jail at the time of identification.

Questioned by the Court, witness could not account for the difference, contenting himself with the answer, "I might have seen them in the riot, but I did not remember about them in jail." Subsequently the correctness of the identification notes by the deputy magistrate was discussed. It was agreed that the notes before the Court were not original ones, but were worked out subsequently. Justice Tudball did not doubt their correctness, Mr. Alston adding, "If anyone could prepare such a record without mistakes he must be a perfect marvel." Witness stated that of most persons whom he identified he did not know their names, residences or occupations. He saw them for the first time on the 18th or they used to visit Hardwar. As for their part in the riot, witness said he saw them at the Chaupal, or at the Patwari's house or at mango grove. Witness previously knew Sitaldas as the Mahant of Santal Sarai. He did not mention him to the police, the reason given being that he did not know his name.

WITNESS'S LAPSE OF MEMORY.

Reminded by the Court that he knew him as the Mahant of Santal Sarai, witness replied, "Huzur, Kuchkhyal Nairajha." Witness made a similar statement regarding Mahant Sevadas of Pherupur.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness, after some hesitation, admitted that shortly before his statement to Mr. Goad, the Mahant of Khankhal and Hardwar were arrested. After denying that the Mahants were arrested, witness admitted having heard of Baramdas' and Gulabgir's arrest, as also of Dr. Puranprasad. Mr. Norton then continued cross-examining witness at length regarding several accused identified in Court. Witness said he was here for six daps staying in the police camp. Zamir Ahmed accompanied him from Jwalapur. No other witness came with him to the Court to-day. Zamir remained with the witness for about three days. They had not discussed the incidents of the riot in the camp, but they had discussed them at the chowki. About other things witness repeatedly said, "Huzur, kuchkhyal nai."

WHAT COUNCIL MEMBERS SHOULD DO

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the way the Government of India treated all the amendments to the Emergency Power Bill now before the Imperial Council, it would seem that the Government seem to feel that the Indian Members of the Council have taken up the opposition to the Bill on very flimsy and light grounds. Though the Government were at pains to show their very great regret in opposing some of the amendments, I think the speeches aduced in support of the opposition were patently unconvincing and showed that the Government, in spite of their protestation to the contrary, were bent upon flouting wholesale the Indian opinion.

Sir William Vincent said that they were not to be daunted by the "threat" of Satyagraha in rushing through this Bill. Now Sir William Vincent needs to be reminded that Satyagraha is not a mere threat, but has come to stay as a potent fact, as long as this shamelessly insolent Bill stays on the Statute Book. And with our venerable Gandhiji in the saddle the movement cannot but be regarded as a potent fact.

If the Bill passes into Law, and I think there can be no doubt of its being so, the most effective remedy against the Bill will be for all the Indian members of all the Legislative Councils, both Imperial and Provincial, and if possible of the Executive Councils also, to resign forthwith fdom the Councils and clearly give the Government to understand that they will have nothing to do with them until this shamelessly insolent baw is kicked out of the Statute Book. This will create, I believe, quite an unprecented situation, and will set the Government thinking in the right direction.

It is possible that in such case the Government should call new elections, but then the same members can seek, and must get re-election with a definite electioneering pledge that they will not take part in the Government unless and until they remove this act from the Statute Book.

I believe this plan will be quite feasible, and if taken up by competent hands, it is sure to prove most and immediately effective. It will atonce awaken the Government ,our benevolent and paternal Government!, to the real gravity of the situation, and might induce the British Parliament to interfere.—Yours, etc.,

HATIM E. CHEAPJACK.

194-6, Nagdevi Street, March 15.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

SUPPORTS PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 17.

At a conference held yesterday under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Conference Committee a resolution was passed adopting the principle of passive resistance, with a view of carrying on steady and persistent protest against the Rowlatt Bills and calling on the country to do likewise A committee consisting of Messrs. B. Chakravarty, C. R. Das, Fazlul Huq, H. N. Dutt and I. B. Sen was appointed to suggest practical steps to carry the principle into execution.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS IN COLOMBO.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 16.

A number of Czecho-Slovaks were seen in Colombo on Friday. They are invalids from Siberia come by s. s. Madras to go back to Trieste. Those on board number 600. About 400 men of the Middlesex Regiment are also returning to London by the same steamer. They went to Siberia in September last and fought against the Bolsheviks.

A Delhi message says:—

Since the 17th February the following units in addition to those already notified have returned to India from overseas:—12th Cavalry, 14th Lancers, 4/11th Gurka Rifles, 1/152nd Punjabis, 3/152 Punjabis, 2/151 Infantry, 3/151st Infantry, 3/154th Infantry, 102nd Grenadiers, 82nd Punjabis, 37th Dogras, 1/3rd Brahmans, 157th I. F. Ambulance, 2 Coys Kashmir Pioneers, 78th Burma Labour Corps.

INCIDENT AT GREEN'S.

FAILURE OF CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The following is the text of the judgment relivered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the case in which Mr. H. R. Billimoria charged Mr. A. B. Chothia, with defamation under section 500 I. P. Code:—

Accused is charged with having defamed complainant on 21st November 1918, at Green's Restaurant by calling him a "swindler," a "rogue," and a "blackmailer," or words to that effect. The circumstances of the case are peculiar. One Mirza Mahomed Shirazzi, a young man of 22, is the well-to-do son of a wealthy shipowner. Complainant is a Commission Agent who does business in jewellery and estates.

On the day in question complainant and Shirazzi had a game of billiards at Green's Restaurant. After the game complainant showed the young man a diamond ring, which he had for sale on commission. Shirazzi, who, in the witness-box seemed to me to have a slightly absent-minded air, tried it on his finger and was taking it off to return it when his attention was suddenly diverted to another part of the billiard room. The next thing Shirazzi heard was the voice of complainant saying "where is the ring?" According to complainant Shirazzi dropped the ring on the seat where they were sitting. He asked him "what is the matter?" and Shirazzi replied "I have dropped the ring." Complainant says he got up and they both searched for the ring for 10 minutes and complainant asked a waiter also to look, but they could not find it. According to the defence, complainant from first to last remained seated where he was with his back to the upright piece of wood in the back of the chair. Accused was sitting talking to friends in the far end of the billiard room. One of the party Mr. Shustari noticed that the young man appeared to be looking for something and drew accused's attention to the fact. Accused who does business for Shirazzi, and for his father as a sharebroker, went up and enquired what was the matter. Complainant states that on being told accused remarked, "Don't take any notice of him, he is a swindler", and that he then called complainant a "blackmailer" and asked him what he meant by alleging that Shirazzi who was a rich man's son had taken the ring. Complainant says he told Shirazzi, he must either find the ring or pay for it. That Shirazzi asked to be searched and that complainant rejoined "I am not a policeman, let the police come and search." Complainant proceeds: "About 7 or 8 persons began to search for the ring. I told the waiter to call the Police. Accused all the time was saying "you are a rogue, trying to extort money from a respectable person." They all bullied me. I insisted on calling the Police. After about ½ an hour's search Mr. Chothia himself produced the ring, he picked it up and threw it on the table saying "here is your damned ring, he done with it, don't create a scene here, take it and clear away." According to complainant accused said he had found the ring on the seat next to the upright piece of wood in the centre. He alleges Shirazzi had been sitting there, and that he (complainant) had sat in the corner of the seat. Complainant further alleges that Shirazzi when questioned said the ring had been found near the door.

COMPLAINANT'S CHARACTER.

Complainant has called evidence of character and respectability. He himself has deposed to alleged transactions on a large scale on behalf of Princes, Maharajahs and others and has called a witness Mr. Kesrimal Sobhagchand who said "he appears to be a respectable man in his dealings." The defence is rebuttal and on the point of *bona fides* has called evidence which shows that complainant has been prohibited from entering the Taj Mahal Hotel and that even when a Maharajah wrote and asked for permission to invite complainant to dinner as a guest, permission was withheld. Other evidence impeaching the character of the complainant was also led. Objection was taken to the admission of this evidence and reliance was placed by the prosecution on the ruling in Reg v. Kikabhai, 9, Bombay, H. C. R., page 451. The facts, however in that case were in my opinion clearly distinguishable and apart from this difference, had the complainant in the present case been actually on his trial as an accused person, the fact that he had called evidence of good character would have entitled his opponent to lead evidence in rebuttal.

Complainant has called a witness Ali Azewedo but the latter does not support the complainant's story either as regards the language used or as regards the incidents. He merely deposes to the fact that he was in the garden and that he was going to his room, he saw persons searching for the ring. The case for the prosecution therefore rests practically on the uncorroborated evidence of the complainant.

DEFENCE VERSION.

The defence on the other hand has called a number of witnesses who were admittedly present. These witnesses deny that accused used the language attributed to him by complainant before the ring was found, but say that after accused, who was seated all the time in such a way that his person was concealing the ring from view, got up and the ring was discovered just below him, accused remarked "What a dirty trick" or words to that effect and Shirazzi says accused charged complainant with trying to extort money.

In considering the two versions I think there can be no doubt that the defence story is true. From the evidence which has been called and from a personal inspection of the premises I am of opinion that it would be almost impossible for an object like a ring to be dropped and remained lost for 5 minutes in that place. An examination of the document Ex. G. shows that there is a clear view under the seat and the smooth floor of the billiard room would hardly furnish "cover" for a pin's head.

Apart therefore from the direct and unshaken evidence on the point, the circumstances themselves show, I think, that the spot alleged by the defence was the only spot where the ring could have remained concealed and that only while a person was sitting in front of it.

Mr. Coltman suggests that it was reasonable for complainant to remain seated where he was and not get up and look for the ring. It seems to me difficult to agree with this opinion. Complainant and the young man after a game of billiards were together on the bench. His friend according to complainant, drops a ring by mistake, surely, the obvious thing would be for both to get up and look for it. And complainant's story both in examination-in-chief and in cross-examination is that he did so.

Complainant's allegation is denied by the defence and I believe the defence story, for had complainant got up as he alleged and helped Shirazzi to look for the ring it seems to me that the ring would have been discovered at once. Complainant alleges in examination-in-chief that they were actually looking for it for 10 minutes and then others came up and searched for half an hour.

COMPLAINANT'S ADMISSION.

Complainant admits that accused said that he had found it in that particular place. It seems difficult to believe his allegation that Shirazzi said it was found near the door. Had Shirazzi made that remark the natural thing would have been for complainant to have confronted accused with Shirazzi's contradictory statement. Instead of this all the complainant does is to challenge the persons present to hide the ring in the place where accused said he found it. An examination of the bench in question shows in my opinion that a ring could easily remain concealed there if a person was seated in front of it.

In view of the circumstances abovementioned it seems to me impossible to rely on the uncorroborated statements of the complainant, several of which have been proved to my satisfaction to be incorrect. In my opinion it is established that accused said "what a dirty trick" or words to that effect and alleged that complainant was trying to extort money.

COMPLAINANT'S EXTRAORDINARY BEHAVIOUR.

It is also the fact as stated by Mr. Coltman that objects which fall do sometimes roll into the most unlikely places. In view however of the fact established by the defence and in view of the extraordinary behaviour of complainant remaining glued to the seat in front of the place where the ring was found, behaviour which elicited a comment from Mr. Cecil Davis, one of the bystanders, even before the ring was found, in view of complainant's admitted conduct in threatening that the police should be called in to search a young man who could hardly be suspected of theft, coupled with complainant's demand that he should pay for the ring and taking all the circumstances into consideration, I am of opinion that accused has established the words be uttered in good faith within the meaning of exception 9 and that he has brought himself within the terms of that exception. It was alleged in evidence by complainant that accused entertained feelings of malice against him because complainant would not entrust him with jewellery. This contention in my opinion the complainant entirely failed to establish.

For the reasons above set forth I acquit the accused of the offence of which he is charged.

FREIGHT POLICY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One would ask in these times, whether after learning a great lesson in war, India is to remain a place for exploitation for foreigners? What is the freight policy of the Government of India? Freight for England ports has been reduced to 50 per cent. all round, and it is astonishing to know that no reduction is announced for timber freight from Rangoon to Indian ports. There has been almost no B. I. or Asiatic steamer since a very long time for Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, except two or three small steamers of Asiatic liner to Calcutta. Nowadays steamer after steamer belonging to foreigners is booked for Madras and Calcutta, and you learn that they will be booked shortly for Bombay too. Who is going to pay them such a heavy freight except dependent poor India? Is it not that the freight for timber at Rs. 72 for Madras and Rs. 52-8 for Calcutta and Rs. 100 for Bombay should be revised urgently? Is it not absurd that the freight for timber to Liverpool some 5,000 miles away, should be 155 shillings equivalent to Rs. 131-4 per ton, while for Bombay at Rs. 100? Whether for a small interest of British Ship Companies is India to pay any freight to foreigners? Is this the policy to continue? I beg to draw the attention of the proper authorities towards the matter, and I request the public to urge upon Indian Chambers of Commerce the necessity of which is badly felt from a long time, and to bring every such matter, to the notice of the authorities by all constitutional means, who no doubt, are sure to hear the strong and reasoned cases of such organisations.—Yours, etc.,

"MERCHANT."

Rangoon, Mar. 8.

The total mortality from plague in India during the week ending 1st March stood at 3,770 deaths, against 4,555 seisures. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 175 deaths, Madras Presidency 266. Bengal 19, Bihar and Orissa 1,135. United Provinces 965, Punjab 259, Burma 236, Central Provinces 187, Mysore State 99, Hyderabad State 329, Central India 42 and Rajputana 15.

BAFFLED MAGICIANS.

MYSTERIES OF THE INDIAN ROPE TRICK

Assembled in solemn conclave on the night of February 5th the magicians of England, professional and amateur debated that most vexed of all questions, the Indian rope trick, and, as was only to be expected, failed to come to any agreement on the subject, says "The Times." Some there were who believed that such a trick had never been performed: others declared that hypnotism was at the root of it; others urged the impossibility of hypnotising a whole audience. For once in fact the mystikers admitted themselves mystified

The history of the rope trick was traced in most entertaining manner by Mr. S. W. Clarke, the editor of the "Magic Circular," who described it as the most illusive trick in the world, with the peculiarity that nobody who wanted to see it had ever seen it—though this peculiarity was subsequently discounted by the fact that at least two of the speakers had seen a version of the rope trick performed. Mr. Clarke had traced a reference to it as far back as 1355, when Ibu Batuta, an Arab from Tangier, wrote that he had seen the trick performed at Liang Chau. Batuta wrote:—

I was entertained by the Emir in his own house in a most splendid manner. At the banquet were present the Khan's jugglers, the chief of whom took a wooden sphere, in which there were holes, and in these long straps, and threw it up into the air till it went out of sight, while the strap remained in his hand. He then commanded one of his discipline to take hold of and to ascend by this strap which he did until he also went out of sight. His master then called him three times but no answer came; he then took a knife in his hand apparently in anger laid hold of the stran and also went quite out of sight. He then threw the hand of the boy upon the ground, then his foot, then his other hand, then his other foot, then his body, then his head. He then came down, panting for breath and his clothes stained with blood. . . The juggler then took the limbs of the boy and applied then one to another; he then stamped upon them, and it stood up complete and erect. I was astonished, and was seized in consequence by a palpitation at the heart; but they gave me some drinks and I recovered. The judge of the Mohamedans was sitting by my side, who swore that there was neither ascent, descent, nor cutting away of limbs, but she what was were juggling.

Obviously, Mr. Clarke added, the writer had mixed up the rope trick and the decapitation trick which was being performed when the Great Pyramids were being built.

Another account of the trick from a German source in 1580 said that "at Magdeburg a certain magical juggler declared that he could get but little money among men and would therefore go up to Heaven. Whereupon he would throw a cord up in the air and his little horse would go up it, himself, taking hold of the horse's tail, would follow him; his wife taking hold of him would follow also, and a maid servant would follow her, and so mount up in the air, as it were linked together, the spectators standing in great admiration." Unfortunately an unbeliever declared that he had just seen the juggler go into an inn in the street. "Therefore finding themselves decided, the spectators went away."

VANISHING ANIMALS.

The third record quoted by Mr. Clarke was from the memoris of the Emperor Jahangier.

They produced a chain 50 cubits in length, and in my presence threw one end of it towards the sky, where it remained as if fastened to something in the air. A dog was then brought forward, and being placed at the lower end of the chain. Immediately ran up and, reaching the other end, disappeared in the air. In the same manner a hog, a panther, a lion, and a tiger were successively sent up the chain and all disappeared at the upper end. At last they took down the chain and put it into a bag, no one ever discerning in what why the animals were made to vanish into the air in the mysterious manner described.

One of he most interesting contributions to the debate came from Lieutenant F. W. Holmes, V. C., who said that he had seen a version of the trick on two or three occasions. On the last occasion in 1917, he was able to take a snapshot of the trick which he produced. This showed the Fakir, with a taut rope or pole and the boy balanced at the top of it. Lieutenant Holmes declared emphatically that the boy never disappeared from sight, and his own theory was that Fakir substituted for the coil of rope a telescopic bamboo pole. Mr. A. Yurif Ali, C. B. E., declared that as a boy of seven he saw the rope trick performed, but never since, and he also saw the conjurer cut his own tongue out, chop it up and replace it. In the rope trick he is convinced that the boy disappeared entirely.

Major Branson, with 20 years service in the Indian Army, said that he had offered a reward of 205 rupees to any native soldier who could give him the name of anybody who could do the trick, but the reward had never been claimed. In all his travels in Persia, India, China, and Arabia he had never seen a trick done by a native which he could not repeat himself.

Mr. Chris Van Bern narrated some extraordinary feats which had been performed by a Yogi in Liverpool, including his ability to throw a rope into the air, where it remained absolutely rigid only as long as the Yogi held his breath, while Captain Leon Berreley gave an explanation of the trick which he believed to be absolutely feasible.

But even this assembly of magicians was unable to conjure up mystic carpets to convey them homewards and defy the strikers, and so the gathering was forced to disperse in search of tram cars and omnibuses before the experienced question of the rope trick could be settled

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

His Excellency will hold a Levee at Government House at 9.45 p.m. Gentlemen entitled to Private Entree are requested to arrive at 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March, 19.

Mails for Straits Settlements Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via, Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Girl in the Train" in aid of Local and Theatrical Charities at 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

FONSECA.—At his residence, Convent Street, Poona Capt. D. B. Fonseca, senior Assistant Surgeon who died peacefully on the 14th instant aged 73 years. Sadly missed, deeply and deservedly mourned by his sorrowing widow and grief-stricken children.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/18th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play a programme of music this evening, at 6-15 p.m

BAND AT P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/18th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play a programme of music this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

DEATH OF POLICE INSPECTOR.

MIR AHMED ALLY.

After a week's illness Police Inspector Khan Saheb Mir Ahmedally of the Bombay Police Force died yesterday morning in his quarters attached to the Delisle Road Police Station. This officer entered the Force in 1894 as a third class Havaldar and rose to the grade of an Inspector and was the recipient of a "Khan Bahadur"-ship in the last Honours list. The deceased officer's father also served in the Police Force.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

[illegible] Coroner Dr. W. Nunan held an [illegible]hing the death of Luxmibai, a [illegible] aged about fifty residing in [illegible]. The evidence showed that [illegible] the deceased was crossing [illegible] Hornby Road, in front [illegible] while a tram car and [illegible]ding side by side to- [illegible]he escaped from the [illegible]t was knocked down [illegible]ned injuries on her [illegible]moved to the [illegible]here she refused [illegible] amputated until [illegible]mia set in the [illegible]e 16th instant. [illegible] of accidental [illegible].

[illegible]S.

[illegible] a little [illegible] a suit- [illegible]uthori- [illegible]tudents, [illegible]at 10-38. [illegible] the pub- [illegible]t refressed. [illegible]dged before the [illegible]our columns regarding [illegible]rranged time table; but I assure [illegible]uthorities that nobody will grumble about this 10-38 train.

I wish to draw the attention of the authorities to the following facts:—

(1) In the new time table preference is given to those who have their associations.

(2) According to the new-time table many local trains run fast at Kurla (a junction station) and Sion and people are deceived and are required to pay extra fare.

(3) There is no local train for passengers beyond Kurla between 2-50 p.m. and 4-45 a period of two hours.

In amending one mistake the authorities have committed two mistakes. Almost all the schools of Dadar close at 4-30 or 4-40. The number of students coming down from Kalyan, Thana, Kurla, Sion and intermediate stations for receiving good education is not a small one and all of them are required to go by the second train which is naturally crowded.

I hope that the authorities will do good by shifting the first train a little further.—Yours, etc.,

THE SAME KURLA STUDENT.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me the use of the columns of your paper to seek redress of a long standing grievance which the students of the Bombay Veterinary College have patiently endured for the last four years or more? I understand that soon after the great war broke out the Principal of the College, Mr. K. Hewlett, is said to have volunteered his services as an Embarkation Officer in addition to his own legitimate duties, first in return for a small conveyance allowance, and then secured the temporary rank of a Major with its regulation staff remuneration. Any way this resulted in his relieving himself completely from his teaching work and hospital duties which naturally tells upon the efficiency of the training.

It will be interesting to know if, during the last four years, the Principal has delivered one single lecture or has treated one single animal in the hospital.

It is now high time that the Government looked into the matter in the interest of the students and reverted the Principal to his legitimate duties as soon as possible. Will the Military Authorities also kindly take notice of this so that the students of the Veterinary College suffer no further?—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

THEFT OF ARMY BOOTS.

MYSTERIOUS DISCHARGE OF TWO ACCUSED.

A theft was committed on the 2nd instant at about 3 a.m. of 44 paire of Army boots, from Sir Adamji Peerbhoy's Tent Factory at Tardeo. Two persons climbed the compound wall and entered the factory while two other persons waited outside on the public road. Those inside tied three bundles of boots and handed over two from above the wall to the two persons who were waiting on the public road on Tardeo Road side. The last two were arrested by the Police, who were on the watch, before the third bundle could be taken out. Seeing that two had already been arrested the two who were inside absconded, but they were also subsequently arrested by the Police on information furnished by the two who had already been arrested brought to the factory at 8 a.m. the same day, when in the presence of the Police they explained how they entered the premises by climbing the wall and how the bundles were given by those who were inside to those who were outside. In the face of these facts only two accused, who were on the public road, were brought up at the Dadar Police Court, on the 13th idem, before Mr. Athavle. The other two who were inside and who gave the bundles to those who were outside were allowed to go by the Police.

When the Magistrate asked the accused if they pleaded guilty, accused No. 2 stated that he pleaded guilty, but added that he did not understand why the Police had left off the other two accomplices who were actually implicated in the theft and who were at first arrested by the Police.

No notice was taken of this statement by the Magistrate. Of the two accused who were brought up before the Magistrate, No. 1 was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, as he had two previous convictions, and No 2 was sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment.

BOMBAY MUSSALMANS AND KALIPHATE.

TOMORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

The postponed public meeting of Mussalmans of Bombay to consider the question of the future of the Kaliphate and the Holy Places of Islam and to support the resolutions passed at the last Delhi session of the All-India Moslem League, will be held tomorrow at 8-30 p.m. at Nagpada, near Mastanshah Tank.

FODDER FAMINE IN JHALAWAD.

The Jhalawad Permanent Fodder Famine Fund Committee have issued a report of the work done by them to relieve cattle and are appealing to the generous public for funds to enable the Committee to carry on the relief work at the various cattle camps managed by them in Jhalawad Prant. In the Wadhwan camp there are about 500 cows and 200 calves. The Committee have also opened cheap grass depots at several places.

FIRST AMRAOTI DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

It has now been definitely settled to hold the 1st Amraoti District Conference at Ellichpur on the 31st instant and the 1st of April, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, the "G. O. M." of Berar. A representative reception committee has been formed with Mr. K. N. Pangarkar, Pleader and Vice Chairman of the Camp Municipality (Ellichpur), as Chairman, Mr. S. N. Chapekar, as general secretary, and Messrs. G. N. Godbole, M. D. Sagne, T. K. Chatur and D. G. Khaparde as joint secretaries. The sessions will be held in the grand and spacious theatre, the Ganeshwada of the Bawan Ekka Samsthan.

FOREIGN LIQUOR SHOPS AND HOLI FESTIVAL.

In reply to a memorial sent by the Kamagar Hitavardhak Sabha to the Collector of Bombay in the matter of closing foreign liquor shops along with country liquor shops, which are annually closed during the Holi festival, on the ground that the mill-hand population were unable to withhold the temptation of indulging in foreign spirit in the absence of country liquor, the Collector has sent a reply stating "that all the foreign liquor licensees, whose shops are not ordered to be closed during the Holi holidays, are warned not to sell liquor to any Hindus. The Excise Inspectors in the divisions are directed to keep a strict watch and to report any one who is found selling liquor to Hindus."

S. S. NAGOYA.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Nagoya with the outward Mails of the 6th instant passed Suez at 7 a.m. on Sunday the 16th instant.

CONSPIRACY TO OVERTURN CZECHO-SLOVAK GOVT

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, March 11.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 17.

The Czecho-Slovak delegate informed the Council that a widespread German-Hungarian and German-Austrian conspiracy to overturn the new Czecho-Slovak Government had been discovered.

BELGIUM'S CLAIM FOR REPARATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 12.40 p.m., March 17.

Paris.—Belgium's claim against Germany has been submitted to the reparation commission It amounts to between fourteen and sixteen hundred million sterling.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until hey are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

At the Satyagraha Sabha, Bombay, the total number of signatories to the pledge stands at 667, out of whom 390 are from Bombay and 277 from mofussil.

LATEST SIGNATORIES.

BOMBAY.

Surendra H. Dhru.
Keshav Damodar Bhole.
Narayan Sonbarao Pawar.

THANA.

Bhaskar Mahadeo Patwardhan.

POONA.

Burjorji Nanabhai Vakil.
Miss Dinabai Kavasji Dadabhoy Naigamvalla.

AHMEDABAD

Manilal Desaibhai.
Sakarchand Hargovindas.
Morarji Devkaran.
Maganlal Ranchhodlal.
Suduyalal Bhailal Sharma.
Natwarlal Achratlal Nanavati.
Ambalal Bulakhidas
S. B. Patel.
Dwarkanath Ravji Harkare.
Vrajlal Gopaldas Patel.
Kantilal Chunilal Mehta.

SURAT.

Manibhai Ratanji Desai.

CAWNPORE.

Maharaj Din Mishra Kakadev, Post Maswanpur.

MAGALORE.

K. Sadashiv Rao, B.A., LL.B., Magalore (South Canara).

FATEHPUR, U. P.

Ramlal Avasthi.
Munnalal Tewari.
Munnilal Trivedi.
Gangaram Ahir.
Gayaprasad Trivedi.
Ambika Prasad.
Shankarprasad.
Badriprasad Gupta.

LORD JELLICOE'S TOUR.

TO SECURE COOPERATION BETWEEN NAVIES OF EMPIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., March 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Long alluding to Lord Jellicoe's tour said the object of the visit was to try to secure greater cooperation in future between the navies of the Empire. He believed that with the spirit of give and take most satisfactory results would be the outcome of the visit if we rightly realised our respective responsibilities and possibilities. He looked forward to a time when the overseas navies would play an even greater part than in the past. The Admiralty fully realised its duty to provide the Navy with sufficient Imperial needs, but the only plan which could presently be laid down was that the future navy must be able to show the flag throughout the Empire. The Navy must not only maintain the integrity of the Empire, but continuously play a leading part in preserving the peace of the world.

THE PEACE TREATY.

"NOT LIKELY TO BE READY ON MARCH 20."

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, March 11.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 17.

A high authority to-night expressed doubts that the Peace Treaty would be ready on March 20th. He was of opinion that the middle of April would be more likely.

FRESH CABLE DELAYS.

DUE TO CABLE BREAKDOWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., March 17.

The breakdown of another of the Eastern Company's principal cables is causing fresh cable delays.

AMERICA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO DRAFT COVENANT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 17.

Boston.—Senator Lodge has issued a statement that he simply desires that the proposed League of Nations Covenant be thoroughly and carefully discussed as, if it will not bear discussion, it is not fit for adoption.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SAILORS.

OPENED AT PARIS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., March 17.

Paris.—The International Congress of Sailors representing Britain, America, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway has been opened to discuss the standardisation of the wages of sailors, the compensation for families of torpedoed sailors and the tonnage sunk and the international conference with shipbuilders for the standardisation of maritime labour laws.

BRITISH SQUADRON AT LIBAU.

TO NEGOTIATE WITH LETTISH GOVT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., March 17.

Copenhagen.—A British squadron has arrived at Libau with the British commission to negotiate with the Lettish Government.

LORD AND LADY JELLICOE IN DELHI.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, March 16.

Lord and Lady Jellicoe arrived here this afternoon. They were met at the station by the Military Secretary and the A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and other officers. After formal introductions Lord and Lady Jellicoe motored to Government House.

3RD CLASS PASSAGES ON ORMONDE.

STATEMENT OF CONTROLLER OF PASSAGES.

(Associated Press.)

The Controller of Passages notifies that he has received information that very few applications have so far been received for third class passages on the Ormonde. These cabins will be fitted with electric fans, and as already intimated everything possible will be done to secure the comfort of the passengers. As at present it seems probable that a number of holders of A priority certificates will not accept third class accommodation, holders of B and C certificates, who wish to leave India in the first part of April and are willing to go third class, are advised to apply at once personally or through their agents to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay. Third class fare to London will be Rs. 450.

DEMONSTRATION BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

SEVERAL INJURED IN BATON CHARGE BY POLICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 12.40 p.m., March 17.

Thrice after the arrest of the dice players, a crowd of American soldiers and sailors and others, each time larger, tried to force an entry into the Bow Street police station, but were driven back by baton charges. The injured include two American military policemen, who were truncheoned when they drew their revolvers to restore order, as the constables misunderstood their status and intentions. This incensed the crowd which was already angry at the arrests for indulging in a pastime which is not unlawful in the United States.

The American authorities are convening a board of enquiry. The eleven arrested American soldiers and sailors will be brought before an American courtmartial. A number of the policemen who charged wore blue war chevrons.

LATER.

The American service men who were arrested have been handed over to the American authorities. Four British subjects and Canadians were charged at Bow Street. Two were fined forty shillings for obstructing the police. The others were remanded.

TOTAL STRENGTH OF BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 17.

In the House of Commons at the question time, Mr. Guest stated that the total strength of the British armies of occupation in all the theatres of war was fixed at 902,000. The strength of the British Army in France, Belgium and Germany, including the Dominion troops, on March 1st was 1,324,106.

197,000 German prisoners were also borne on the British ration strength.

COMMOTION INVLADIVOSTOCK

ALLIES' WARNING TO SIBERIAN GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 17.

Washington.—Official advices state that Vladivestock has been thrown into a commotion by Commandant Rinoff deporting 6 non-Bolshevist municipal officials.

The Allies and the United States have warned Koltchak, the head of the Siberian Government that Rinoff must be restrained from interfering.

POLISH QUESTION.

GERMANS' UNWILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, March 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 17.

The Havas Agency states: Considerable attention has been attracted in Paris by the news of the rupture of negotiations between the Inter-Allied and German delegates at Posen, who were discussing the situation of the Polish and the German forces on the Dantsic-Thorn railway.

It is stated that the German delegates throughout have shown obvious unwillingness to negotiate. Arrangements have been made for an early departure for Poland of two of the Polish divisions now in France.

ATTACK ON FRENCH PREMIER

CULPRIT SENTENCED TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, March 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 17.

Cottin, the anarchist who attempted to kill M. Clemenceau, has been sentenced to capital punishment by the Third Court Martial of Paris.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS CAPTURE LEIPZIG.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., March 17.

Paris.—A message from Zurich states that the Government troops have captured Leipsig from the Spartacists.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

FOR 280,000 OF PERSONNEL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., March 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Long moving the vote for the Naval personnel numbering 280,000 said that between August 1914 and March 2nd 1919, a colossal number, approximately twenty-three and a half million effectives, three and a half million non-effectives, two and a quarter million animals and forty-eight million tons of British military stores had been militarily transported by sea. Since the armistice minesweepers had destroyed fifty-five hundred moored mines. No merchantman adhering to the prescribed routes had been damaged by a moored mine. The Empire might well be proud of the mercantile marine, for no ship ever failed to sail for want of men despite some of the latter being torpedoed five times.

After referring to the difficulty of foreshadowing the future naval policy until peace terms were signed Mr. Long said that demobilisation was proceeding as rapidly as was consistent with safety.

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

BHOPAL WINS THE CUP.

BHOPAL (9 GOALS.)
1—Jem. Md. Ishak.
2—Prince Hamidullah Khan.
3—Ress. Gullam Md.
Back—Hussein.
Umpire—Major Grimshaw.

vs.

BOMBAY FLIERS (1 GOAL).
1—Mr. Gore.
2—Capt. Crawford.
3—Capt. Nethersole.
Back—Nawab of Savanur.
Umpire—Thakore Motilal.

The magnificent Cup, valued at Rs. 2,000, and presented by General Nawabzada Obaidullah Khan to the winners of an Open Polo Tournament, to be played at the Willingdon Sports Club at Mahalaxmi was, for the second time, won by the Bhopal team yesterday afternoon. The first game, played on Thursday last, resulted in the hollow defeat of Baria who yielded 13 goals to Bhopal, while they held a blank sheet. Yesterday, Bhopal met the Bombay Fliers, consisting of four very enthusiastic poloists who just saved their skins by scoring a solitary goal, otherwise they would have shared the fate of Baria. Still, it was eminently sporting of the Fliers to have got a team together, and if only for the fun of the thing, to tackle the formidable Bhopalese. Had Colonel Greig been enlisted in the Fliers' team, it would not only have been a delight to Government House, but would probably have altered the situation to a considerable extent. However, the Tournament has ended, and the Cup takes to Bhopal. But it is to be hoped that next year the Tournament will not be held at the fag end of the Bombay Racing Season, but at a period when teams from all parts of India will fight for General Obaidullah Khan's handsome and valuable trophy.

A very large and distinguished assembly, including their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd and a Government House Party, witnessed the game from start to finish. The issue was never left in doubt when, in the first chukker Bhopal scored four goals straight off the reel, and two in the second. The Fliers managed to knock up a goal in the third chukker, but that was the end of their tether. In the fourth chukker, Bhopal's first-rate Back came to grief in mid-ground and Hussein's place was taken by Mumtaz Ali Khan who played with good judgment, and it was due to his tactics that Bhopal managed to raise a goal in this chukker. In the fifth chukker the Fliers warmed up and made several desperate efforts to score, but they were dead birds. Bhopal added another goal to their already swollen score. The sixth and final chukker was vigorously contested by the Fliers who, if they scored nothing, had the satisfaction of keeping Bhopal at bag. Although the Fliers were knocked out clean, they must be credited with having put up a good fight which made the game immensely interesting from start to finish.

H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd very graciously presented the Cup to the Bhopal team, and four additional miniature cups to the individual members of the team. Choice were given for their Excellencies, for the Bhopal team, and for the runners-up, and this splendid sporting event of 1919 terminated.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY

The following is the result of the Mixed Doubles Handicap played at the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday:—

Mr. H. G. Keily and Mrs. Bonnar, beat Mr. and Mrs. Mawy, 6—4, 7—5.

The following match will be played today:—

Mr. and Mrs. Portlock v. Mr. and Mrs. Cocke.

"CONDOR" OPEN DOUBLES TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following were the results of the games yesterday:—

A. R. Wadia and S. B. Mody beat S. Rhemani and D. McClumpha; 6—2, 6—3.

A. Shakur and Syed Hussain beat V. N. Wasudev and Gonsalves; 6—4, 7—5.

B. Morarji and G. Laxmidas beat F. Damri and Y. Allana; 6—3; 9—7.

The following games will be played to-day:—

V. Willard and J. Myers v. B. M. Naidu and G. Pillai.

Meruanji and another v. D. D. Marker and R. Oliver.

J. K. Shaw and M. Bura v. D. J. Mc Donnell and R. Johnstone.

ALLOCATION OF MANDATES FOR GERMAN COLONIES

FRENCH OFFICIAL OPINION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 17.

Paris.—The "Temps" states that the prevailing opinion in official circles is that the following will be the allocation of mandates for the German colonies:—

France for a major part of the Cameroons and Togoland, Great Britain for German East Africa, while German South-west Africa will likely be attached to the Union of South Africa. Japan will probably keep the German Islands north of the equator, Australia having those in the southern hemisphere, excepting Samoa, which will be attributed to New Zealand.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. H. LIMAYE.—The case is *sub judice* and we cannot publish comments on it.
FORESIGHT.—We do not think it desirable to publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 18th March, 1919.

THE SEETHING CAULDRON.

It is expected that the terms of the Preliminary Peace will be ready for presentation to the German delegates by next Saturday and will be signed by the enemy shortly afterwards, if responsible Government in Germany still exists. The events of the last few days in Germany show that what was considered to be a series of sporadic outbreaks, is seriously affecting the position of the Berlin Government. Strikes, starvation and Spartacist terrorism have exhausted the strength and authority of the Government, and Herr Scheidemann has tendered the Cabinet's resignation to the Chancellor. Ebert, though he was reported to favour the step, has now declined to accept the resignation. The Cabinet may continue in office, but not in power, as the proceedings of the National Assembly at Weimar, on which the Government is based, have caused disappointment to the turbulent masses who are not averse to the programme of a proletarian dictatorship. The Government has not yet secured obedience in Berlin; in fact its main preoccupation seems to consist in defensive operations against Spartacist outbreaks in Berlin. The authority of the Government in Prussia is shadowy and the forces under Hindenburg, though considerable, have their hands full on account of insurgents who find reserves among the sailors and the Republican militia. The fight is obviously very intense, as we are told that the air-bombing of the Spartacists last week was worse than the air-raids against London and Paris. Mine-throwers, hurling a ton-shell, and gas and tearbombs are being freely used on both sides. The Soviets are ruling in Bavaria. We may take it for granted that the Bolshevik tide is engulfing Germany. Mr. Lloyd George himself has said that Germany is going to pieces, for there is no doubt that from economic paralysis the country is moving towards Bolshevik chaos.

A Peace in Paris with the whole of Central and Eastern Europe in bloodshed and anarchy will hardly be worth the paper on which it is ratified. The Allies have obviously realised the danger of delay, and the Peace Conference has taken up the disarmament of Germany and the revictualling of Central Europe as problems for immediate solution. A treaty in advance of the internal disruption of Germany is absolutely essential to justify the completion of the Peace programme in some way. There is a limit to the theory that the disorders in Germany are a colossal sham and that every protest, whether against the blockade or proposals of punitive indemnity, is so much whining by the Hun. The negotiations about the German mercantile marine at Spa illustrate the tendency to ignore the physical hardships of a starving population. On the non-delivery of the merchantmen, the Havas Agency said that "it was no more than an attempt of the Germans to bluff the Peace Conference by raising the Bolshevik bogey." Following on this indictment of the Government, are a series of messages explaining that the existence of starvation and the imminence of Bolshevism have induced the Peace Conference to modify the first demand. The crude and vindictive theory that there must be a crushing settlement with the enemy before anything else is done, is doomed to disappointment if it is found that there is no Germany remaining to be punished. Those who talk of German bluff at every turn, are able to do so because they lack seriousness themselves. Indemnities, whether penal or retributive, are possible only when there is a stable nation with increased productivity. The demand for restitution in cases of wanton devastation is right, but, if all the production of the enemy is to be wholly mortgaged for years for the purpose, it will mean the reduction of a nation to the role of serfs, which may mean a course of national pauperisation detrimental to the Allies themselves. Sir Charles Addis, deprecating the policy of limitless indemnities, says that after the reparation of civilian damages, there will be little left for us, even if we were to skin Germany. Not only is it necessary to make peace with a stable Government, but it is also essential that there should not be vain proposals for the "crippling" of Germany beyond its capacity.

But the condition of Germany is only a reflection of the chaos in Russia. We use the word "chaos" for lack of a better. The food-situation throughout Central and Eastern Europe is tragic. The British Food Controller says that it is doubtful whether supplies can be given in time for the prevention of a catastrophe. A few days ago we were told that in Bukharest 250 were daily dying of hunger. And Bolshevism follows in the wake of death and famine. The Peace Conference has been impressed by the report of General Plumer that women and children in Germany are suffering the scourge of famine. He has telegraphed "urging the Council to supply food to the population to prevent the spread of disorder and also on humanitarian grounds." The problem is both political and economical, as it involves the passions of the mob and the madness of hunger. More urgent than the signing of treaties is the question of feeding Europe, as every day lost in the arrival of rescue carries derelict nations to the verge of anarchy. More important than the disposal of the German fleet, the division of colonies and the enforcement of indemnities is the securing of order in Europe, as without it no covenant of peace will be binding on nations.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICES.

A somewhat mysterious Committee appointed by the Government of India has been recently touring through the country and has just arrived in Bombay. The Committee is sitting *in camera* and the only official information so far vouchsafed to the public as to its objects and scope, was the announcement in the Imperial Council on the 7th instant that "the Committee has been appointed to examine and report on the reorganisation of the Medical Services in India, both civil and military." The personnel of the Committee has also been made public. Sir Verney Lovett is president and there is only one representative of the independent Indian medical profession, namely, Sir T. B. Nariman. Beyond this, the public is completely in the dark as to what witnesses are being examined, what is the nature of the evidence tendered, or what are the terms of reference. It is not known on what grounds the Committee's proceedings are being kept secret or why there should be so much hurry about the whole affair. However, such are the devious ways of the bureaucracy which hugs darkness as fondly as the mole.

It is stated that the question of the best method of maintaining an extended military reserve in the medical service is what is aimed at by the Committee. According to a contemporary,

> the Committee has been asked to inquire into and report on (1) the desirability or otherwise of the creation of an unified superior medical service for India, both for military and civil duties; (2) if it is decided to proceed with the formation of such an unified medical service, what would be the best method of carrying out the proposal; (3) the relation to or the inclusion in an unified service, of subordinate medical services; (4) the maintenance in civil employment of an adequate war reserve in the ranks of both the superior and subordinate services; (5) the relations between independent medical practitioners in India (both European and Indian) and the unified medical service, with special reference to the formation of a war reserve of all ranks; and (6) the future organization of the Medical Store Department and the relations of the local Governments to it.

If the terms of reference of the Committee are as above, it will be seen that what is sought to be done is exactly the opposite of what Indian opinion, both professional and otherwise, has been demanding for nearly two decades. The public of India have been demanding a complete separation of the Civil from the Military branch of the service, while what is aimed at by the Government of India in appointing the present Committee, appears to be more unification—to the detriment of the Indian section of the services. The defects of a combined civil and military service, such as the present I. M. S. is, are obvious. Justice Abdur Rahim well summed up the situation in his minute of dissent attached to the Public Services Commission's Report. He wrote:—

> "The chief specific complaints made against the present system are:—First that qualified Indians do not find proper scope in civil medical work in the country. Secondly, the exclusive control by officers of the I.M.S., of the civil hospitals almost all of which are under the management of the Government and also of the bacteriological department, practically means the exclusion of the members of the independent medical profession from hospital work and from the opportunities of laboratory research. On this point, what could be gathered during the enquiry was that it was not possible for experienced and competent members of the independent professions—apart from the question of post-graduate training—to have a fair and honourable sphere of work, especially in the hospitals, side by side with members of the Indian Medical Service. Thirdly, it was a general complaint that the employment of this military service in the civil department is producing all the injurious effects of subsidised competitions. Fourthly, that the reservation for this service of professorial chairs both scientific and clinical has in a number of instances led to unsatisfactory appointments. The evidence shows that all these points in the complaint are well-founded, and indeed the facts being as they are it could hardly be otherwise."

The Public Services Commission which was expected to do something to redress Indian grievances refused to move at all in the matter and left things where they were. The nature of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission was expressed by Justice Rahim in the following words:—

> "One has only to look at the schedules to annexure XII of the majority report to realise that no real change in the situation is intended and that appointments in the proposed civil medical service, will remain as much the monopoly of the officers of the Indian Medical Service as they are at present, with this difference, that they will adopt a different official designation."

The need for separation of the two services has been recognised in the past by some of the local Governments in this country and by medical authorities in Great Britain too. But, apparently, vested interests have proved too strong for justice to be done to Indian claims. The present Committee, to all intents and purposes, is not only going to perpetuate these racial distinctions, but is seeking to intensify them under cover of military necessities. There is talk even of enforcing security deposits from candidates for the subordinate service, so as to compel them to serve on military duty when necessity arises. Instead of making the service more attractive, what the authorities propose to do appears to be to keep the men in the service by more restrictions. If it is said that such restrictions have been found necessary because there were not sufficient men forthcoming from the civil service for field duty in time of emergency and that there was a breakdown in consequence, the reply may be given that more men were not forthcoming, only because the terms of service were not at all fair. If temporary Indian I. M. S. officers recruited during the war had been promised the same pay as their European brethren in the service, or if sub-assistant surgeons had been offered adequate remuneration for field duty and not been asked to go on Rs. 35 or so for duty in France or Mesopotamia, no breakdown would have occurred and the appalling suffering endured would have been prevented. But, as everywhere, vested interests of a racial character have stood in the way. It is no use blaming the men. It is the system which is at fault. No amount of restrictions proposed, with a view to the creation of a military reserve, will solve the problem satisfactorily.

The Government of India is going about the business in quite a wrong way. What is wanted is, as we have said, a complete separation of the two branches of the service. Let there be, by all means, separate recruitment for the military department, but there should be no differences in pay and prospects based on racial grounds, such as obtain in the present system. The military medical service should consist of two grades: (1) the higher, like the present I.M.S., and (2) the lower, consisting of military assistant surgeons. Both these grades should be recruited by open competitive examination and no distinctions based on race should be allowed to prevail in the matter of emoluments. The higher grade should be recruited both in Great Britain and India by open competition, at least three-fourths of the appointments being made open to competition in India. The lower grade should be competed for only in India and only by those who possess registrable qualifications and the men of the grade should be designated Military Assistant Surgeons. For the requirements of the British army in India only European and Anglo-Indian candidates may be recruited, Indians being recruited for the Indian Army. Military assistant surgeons with the British army will hold military ranks as at present, while Indian military assistant surgeons should be eligible for Indian commissions up to the 1st grade and above that, Royal Commissions, similar to those given to European military assistant surgeons, should be offered them. The title "military sub-assistant surgeon" should be abolished.

As regards the Civil branch of the service, it also should consist of two grades —(1) higher and (2) lower. The higher grades will fill administrative offices, as district surgeons and hold charge of some important hospitals. The lower grade will hold charge of dispensaries and hospitals and should be styled surgeons. Both grades should be recruited by open competition in India, in which all practitioners possessing registrable qualifications in India should be allowed to compete. The medical schools curriculum in India should be at least so modified as to be similar to the curriculum of the Society of Apothecaries of London and thus be registrable under the British Act; but even if the curriculum is not so modified, the licentiates from the medical schools should be allowed to sit in the competitive examination of both grades of the Civil Medical Service. We hope the Committee that is sitting will not read the lessons of war wrongly, but will take a just view of conditions and instead of attempting to create a reserve by hedging round the service with all sorts of restrictions, will seek rather to secure the object aimed at by making the service more attractive for Indians.

Notes of the Day.

End of Conscription.

The decision of the Allies to abolish conscription in Germany may well mark the beginning of universal abolition. This is certainly a definite step towards the discouragement of war and the promotion of settlements according to the League of Nations. There will, of course, be a small section of people who will dispute the efficacy of the measure, but as it is understood that other nations will abandon the practice of raising conscript troops, the argument of comparative risk will vanish. All the military advisers of the Peace Conference, except those from Britain, are said to have opposed the proposal, though we should have expected the military advisers of the United States to support Mr. Lloyd George's motion for abolition. The cobbler sticks to his last, and it is perhaps too much to expect unanimity on the question of abolition among military experts; but as the decision is definitely reported to have been made not as a disability for Germany, but as the beginning of general abolition, the step will have, to all lovers of peace, a most auspicious significance.

A Unique Politician.

The Republican attitude against President Wilson is apparently stiffening, though the sense of the American nation may be trusted to support him in his endeavour to found a League of Peace. We can, however, recall no parallel to the tactics of Senator Lodge, who has armed himself with the signatures of a number of elected members of the forthcoming Senate and is now flourishing them as a threat against President Wilson and his supporters. The queer part of the manœuvre is that the signatures collected belong to members whose term will begin at a later time, but it is as foolish as it is grotesque to induce by this means a sense of holy awe among those who are now responsible for Government. With his list of voters Senator Lodge seems pleased and capable of paralysing the progress of peace, unless the terms are of his dictation. America is a republic where we hope bullies do not govern; any way it will be a strange thing if robust public spirit and a sense of decency do not assert themselves against the tactics of a politician, out of power, who seeks to impose his terms by these methods.

A Question of Manners.

At the meeting of the local legislative Council on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Bhargri moved the following resolution:—

> "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to issue orders that all Zemindars and other persons calling on any officer of Government on business should be permitted to occupy a chair during the interview, whether they be durbaris or not."

This is a resolution against a practice in Sind, where, there is a genus called "durbaris" whose distinction is that they are entitled to sit on chairs before Government officials, while the rest of humanity has no such right. A deputation in Sind, visiting the Commissioner has to be sorted out and those who are durbaris or "chair-holders" are seated, while the rest wait on their feet during "audience." "Chair-holding" is not exactly a birthright—certificates for it may be obtained through the influence of a sub-inspector of police and, if Commissioner Lawrence of Sind is to be believed, the "system is thoroughly in consonance with the ideas and sentiments of the people in Sind." an opinion he possibly derived from the elect who may sit in his presence. Mr. Naik moved a similar resolution. The officials in the Council said, "Tut, Tut" "Hush, hush," but when his Excell... suggested that the privilege mi... accorded to "members of th... public," the officials found a... Cadell conjured up a visio... multitude waiting on him... aware of their rights un... for a chair each!

The Inevitable Panacea.

Then came a light... cost of chairs. Fi... out with that sov... troubles in India... "locally to exam... The question do... cularly vast, b... a survey of t... tion of a repor... stage, etc., etc. ... Lawrence is inclined to ... "ideas and sentiments" of the people ... Sind untouched and unhurt, Mr. Bhargri will find it a long time to wait. Here are the terms of reference:—

> "To examine locally the whole question of the practice in Sind and report with the assistance of prominent non-officials such as Zamindars, etc., to see how far it was consonant with local feelings and sentiments and how it should be brought up to date in accordance with the requirements of the present time.

Instead of asking the more conceited among the bureaucrats to behave themselves, that the Government should go about this way to deal with a simple question of manners by a reference of elaborate phraseology should have struck the mind of Sir George Lloyd as very queer, but then this is the scientific and efficient way we run the Empire! The question whether an Act of Parliament can make a man good may be problematical; it is absolutely certain that a resolution of the Bombay Council will not turn cads into gentlemen.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd attended the Finals of the Polo Tournament at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday afternoon.

There was a dinner party at Government House on Monday.

Their Excellencies were present at the Race Meeting in aid of the Famine Fund on Saturday, and witnessed the performance of "The Girl in the Train" at the Excelsior Theatre the same evening.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd will hold a Levee at Government House at 9.45 p.m. to-day. Gentlemen entitled to Private entree are requested to arrive at 9.30 p.m.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended St. Peter's Church, Mazagon on Sunday evening.

Mr. Joseph Baptista will arrive in Bombay on Friday next from England by the s.s. Nagoya.

Major-General P. Hehir, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., arrived at Government House, on Sunday.

DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PROPOSALS ADOPTED.

ALLIED DECISION TO FEED CENTRAL EMPIRES.

DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

1,00,000 SOLDIERS AND 15,000 SAILORI ONLY TO BE RETAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 2-25 p.m. March 17.

PARIS, March 10.—The Supreme Council has decided that Germany be permitted to retain an army of only one-hundred thousand recruited voluntarily for twelve years' service, with definitely fixed armament but no tanks. She will not be permittted to have an air fleet and may retain only 15,000 sailors. She will be allowed to keep a few aeroplanes and stocks of material and munitions in excess of the stipulated quantity must be destroyed and not replaced.

LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. a.m., Mar. 17.

PARIS.—With reference to the deadlock at Spa the Supreme Council has decided to send a note to Germany informing her that she must carry out the conditions of the supplementary armistice convention of January 16th. undertaking to put the merchant fleet under the control of the Allies. The latter consider that Germany is not now entitled to put conditions as to the delivery of the fleet.

DECISION TO FEED GERMANY

SERIOUSNESS OF SITUATION CONFIRMED BY BRITISH GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., March 17.

8.—The Supreme War ...eached an agreement ... Deadlock. Mr. Lloyd ... from a British General ...diers were complain... ...women and children ... largely influenced

...NED WITH

...ision of the ...speedily as ...gents who ...es. They ...n" would ...rch and ... continuation ...ce serious ...vernment's ... inadequ... ...peace was necessary.

...S FOR STIFFER MILITARY TERMS.

Reuter learns that the amendments rendering the military terms stiffer are not aimed at the humiliation of the enemy, but are designed to kill conscription in Germany. British and American councillors are of opinion that the abolition of conscription in Germany is the best method of abolishing conscription throughout the world. Hence the decision to cut down by at least half the total of the German army proposed by military experts, namely 200,000. British and American delegates are of opinion that if Germany is permitted to conscript 200,000 annually, she will possess millions of trained men in a couple of decades.

FRENCH VIEW.

On the contrary French experts are of opinion that if the cadres are broken up, any effective military organisation would be permanently destroyed. Their proposals reduce the staff officers to a few hundreds and abolish the great general staff military school retained in the draft terms, which also provide for the dismantling of fortifications that would conceivably menace France and prohibit manufacture of poison gas.

QUESTION OF KIEL CANAL.

The question of the Kiel canal remains open and no settlement has been reached on the question of reparation, the Allies' views being divergent.

STARVING GERMAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

GENERAL PLUMER URGES SPEEDY RELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 2-25 p.m. March 17.

The British General whose letter containing expressions of sympathy of British soldiers for the miserable situation of German women and children was read by Mr. Lloyd George at the Council, was General Plumer, who has telegraphed the Council urging the Council to supply for to the population suffering under his eyes in order to prevent the spread of disorder and also on humanitarian grounds. The Council is much impressed and overruling all objections has decided to continue arrangements for feeding Germany and to resume at Brussels the shipping negotiations broken off at Spa. Admiral Hope has gone to Brussels.

POSSIBILITY OF RUSSO-GERMAN COMBINATION

CAUSES OF SPREAD OF SPARTACIST MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Mar. 17.

PARIS.—Government agents who have just returned from a month's tour in Germany, where they investigated the food situation and the consequent spread of Bolshevism, have reported that the conditions in Prussia and Saxony are very serious. The Russians are regarded as liberators and the possibility of a junction of German and Russian forces on the east front is regarded as in no way remote. Hindenburg's army, which is nearly 200,000 strong, would be more than sufficient to check the Bolshevik danger, if the troops are not already impregnated with Bolshevism, but there is not a single solid regiment in Germany.

BOLSHEVIK PROMISE TO SUPPLY FOOD.

The report attributes the spread of Spartacist Germany to the fact that the Bolshevists promise food which, the report says, must certainly be sent to Germany if Bolshevism is to be suppressed. The report suggests that another heavy blow to Bolshevik propaganda would be struck if the Entente forbade any bank outside Russia to accept roubles for a certain period. The partacists would then soon find funds running short. German business men profess readiness to accept any conditions rather than fall into the hands of the Bolsheviks, but all non-Bolshevik parties urge the necessity for immediate assistance to the Entente.

DISPOSAL OF GERMAN FLEET.

FRANCE AND ITALY TO RETAIN THEIR ALLOTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., March 17.

PARIS.—Admiral Wemyss, who has been entrusted with full powers, has gone to Brussels to meet the German armistice mission. It is stated that the British are now willing to permit France and Italy to retain their allotment of surrendered German battleships, but Britain is prepared to sink her own share in order to relieve the Americans of the necessity of carrying out the projected naval programme, under which she would have to spend one thousand million dollars in order to keep her relative place in the world's navies.

DISPOSAL OF GERMAN COLONIES.

PROVISIONAL DECISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Mar. 17.

PARIS.—The question of the German colonies is in abeyance as the efforts of the Conference are concentrated on the settlement of the preliminary peace terms. In view of the statements in the French press forecasting the destiny of the colonies, it is well to recall that the provisional decisions so far have been reached only as regards South-west Africa, which has been assigned to the South Africa Union, New Guinea which has been assigned to Australia and Samoa which has been assigned to New Zealand.

Concerning the other Pacific Islands, there is no indication that the Australians and Japanese have abated their claims, but it is certain that if Japan's case is upheld, as appears probable, much will be done to frame mandates to Allay Australasian fears. The Japanese appear willing to accept mandates containing the most definite restrictions regarding naval and military uses of the Islands.

BRITISH RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 17.

Interviewed by the "National News" Sir Auckland Geddes said Government was basing its reconstruction plans on the estimate that the United Kingdom properly cultivated could produce enough food for about thirty million people. Government's policy for the future was to stimulate agriculture to the utmost and at the same time maintain our industrial importance.

RUSSIA'S NEED OF BOLSHEVISM!

REPORT OF AMERICAN RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE.

BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT'S OFFER TO AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Mar. 17.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Mr. Francis, the American Ambassador who has recently returned from Russia, testifying before the Senate Propaganda Investigating Committee to-day, said that Mr. Robins, the former Red Cross representative in Russia had returned to the United States bringing an offer from the Bolshevik Government of concessions to the United States similar to those given to Germany by the Brest-Litovsk Treaty.

Mr. Robins yesterday testified before the same committee and said he did not belive that Lenin and Trotzky were under German influence. Mr. Robins considered that Bolshevism was the menace of the age, but he did not favour American intervention, because he believed that the Russian people wanted Bolshevism.

„BOLSHEVIKS READY TO COME TO ANY AGREEMENT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Mar. 17.

PARIS.—Interviewed by a representative of "Echo de Paris", M. Odier, Swiss Minister in Petrograd, who has arrived in Stockholm, affirmed that the Bolshevik Government was ready to come to any agreement with the Entente in order to secure the raising of the economic blockade and resumption of diplomatic relations.

GERMAN SUCCESSES AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Mar. 17.

BALE.—A semi-official telegram from Berlin says German troops after sharp fighting recaptured Schrunden and Laichen in Courland from the Bolsheviks, inflicting severe losses. The report that the Germans have captured Riga is untrue.

JAPANESE OPERATIONS AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS.

TWO JAPANESE COMPANIES ANNIHILATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., March 17.

TOKIO.—Two companies of Japanese infantry and a battery of artillery engaged a Bolshevik force ten times as strong on February 26th north of Alexievisto. After severe fighting the Japanese were practically annihilated. Five hundred Bolsheviks were killed and wounded. The Japanese defeated a strong Bolshevik detachment on February 28th west of Blagovestchensk.

POLAND AND ALLIES.

ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT BOLSHEVISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 10.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 17.

The Havas Agency states:—The Allies are preparing to take vigorous measures to ensure that Poland shall be adequately guarded against the invasion of Bolshevism from Russia. Nothing will be left undone to make Poland able to take adequate steps to protect her frontiers now being settled in Paris.

The Czecho-Slovaks are sending food to Poland and this step is now recognised as a primary defence against Bolshevism. The French Government will send General Henrys to assist General Pilsudski as technical adviser.

BOLSHEVIK TERRORISM

MURDER OF HOSTAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 17.

In the House of Commons at question-time Mr. Harmsworth stated, there was good reason to believe that the Bolshevists had adopted a regular policy of taking and murdering hostages, including wives and children of anti-Bolshevists.

The Government had been informed that wives and children of the officers who were forced to join the Red Army were kept as hostages and if the officers deserted their wives and children were arrested and deprived of food.

DEMAND FOR FULL REPARATION.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Mar. 17.

PARIS.—There was a great demonstration at Trocadero when a petition signed by 3¾ million inhabitants of the liberated regions in France was handed to M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber, urging full reparation from Germany for their immense losses, including destruction of 6,625,000 acres of cultivable land, one and a half million acres of forests and 145 sugar factories out of a total of 213.

SITUATION IN UKRAINE.

DAILY BECOMING MORE SERIOUS.

BOLSHEVIKS ADVANCING AGAINST ODESSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., March 17.

BERNE.—The Ukrainian Press Bureau states that the military situation in the Ukraine is daily becoming more serious. Two Bolshevik companies abundantly supplied with guns and munitions and armoured trains are advancing against Odessa and Vinnitza. The Ukrainian Government has evacuated the latter town. The Ukrainian troops, who lack munitions, are withdrawing before numerically superior forces.

The Press Bureau publishes a message sent to Odessa by the French Government announcing that Generals Anseime and Berthelot are charged to conclude a treaty with the Ukrainian Government for common action against the Bolsheviks and states that America and Italy are sending representatives to the Ukrainian Government.

LEMBERG IN PERIL.

PADEREWSKI ARRIVES IN POSEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 10.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., March 17.

A telegram from Posen dated the 8th says Paderewski came to Posen to-day to consult the inter-allied mission and national council of Posen regarding Lemberg, which is in extreme peril of capture by the Ukrainians who have cut the only line of communications, rendering revictualling impossible. Moreover, the Polish forces at Lemberg are far inferior to the Ukrainians. The only possibility of saving the town is to send troops from Posen to the German front, which is difficult as the Germans continue their daily attacks.

UKRAINIANS HEAVILY BOMBARD LEMBERG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Mar. 17.

A telegram from Posen dated the 9th says the Ukrainians yesterday heavily bombarded Lemberg. Over hundred shells fell into the city and several people were killed and wounded.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION IN POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 17.

A telegram from Posen dated the 7th says the German delegates have arrived and begun to confer with the inter-allied mission rtgarding, among other things, the Polish-German line of demarcation.

COMMUNIST OUTBREAK IN BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Mar 17.

BALE.—Budapest communists on the 8th attempted to seize the parliament house, several banks and public buildings. Fighting ensued in which Government troops drove the communists out of the city.

BELGIAN AUTHORITIES SEIZE DUTCH VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 10.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., March 17.

THE HAGUE.—According to the "Nieuwe Courant" the authorities in Brussels and Antwerp have seized Dutch river vessels in connection with angariation rights of the treaty of 1839.

"KAISER CANNOT BE TRIED."

REPORT OF PARIS COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 2-25 p.m. March 17.

PARIS.—It is understood that the report of the Responsibilities Committee recognises the point of view that under the present International Law the Kaiser cannot be tried, however clear his guilt, and suggests that the Conference be entitled to greate a tribunal to try the originators of war. The report finds no obstacle in International Law to the trial and punishment of perpetrators of criminal acts in their conduct of war.

SCRIMMAGE BETWEEN BRITISH POLICE AND AMERICANS

INCIDENT IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 17.

American soldiers resenting the action of constables arresting some Americans, who were playing a game of dice in the open space near Aldwych to-day, a scrimmage occurred between the police and the Americans. Subsequently a crowd gathered in the Strand, including a number of Australians and New Zealanders and about eight hundred held a demonstration outside the Bow Street police station, whereupon the police charged with batons.

Altogether twelve were injured including six constables. American officers and others helped to pacify the crowd, which ultimately dispersed.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN BERLIN.

FIERCE ATTACKS ON POLICE PREFECTURE.

FINAL SUCCESS OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 17.

COPENHAGEN.—A semi-official message from Berlin dated yesterday states that insurgent marines and militia converted the Admiralty offices into a fort, which was defended by machine-guns and other modern weapons. Government troops fired three rounds from heavy howitzers, hitting the building, whereupon some of the defenders fled. Others raised the white flag and evacuated the premises, after which the civilians plundered them.

A semi-official message from Berlin dated to-day says there was a sturdy struggle at the police prefecture, where the garrison beat back fierce storming attacks lasting hours. The enemy, who were composed mostly of armed workmen from the big factories, deserters, released prisoners of war and marines, employed artillery and field howitzers. A small detachment gained a temporary footing in the south wing, but was dislodged.

ALEXANDER PLATZ CLEARED.

During the afternoon Government troops attacked at all points and won complete success. Volunteers completely cleared Alexander Platz. The insurgent militia guard at the royal mews fired on Government troops, who stormed the building and disbanded the guard.

In consequence of the strike extending to electric light works, Berlin was partly without light last night.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS CLEAR ALEXANDER PLATZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 8.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 17.

A message from Berlin stated that Government troops have cleared Alexander Platz and occupied the Police Presidency. There has been sporadic shooting at Wilhelme Platz and other points. Government troops are now guarding non-strikers. The Naval Division has been disbanded. Fighting in the interior of the city has ceased.

Government troops' losses are comparatively trifling. They captured many prisoners. The total casualties exceed four hundred killed and wounded, including many civilians.

A delegation from the strikers arrived at Weimar to-day.

GENERAL STRIKE PRACTICALLY ENDED.

DEMANDS OF ASSEMBLY OF WORKERS' COUNCILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 17.

Semi-official messages from Berlin dated the evening of the 8th declare that the general strike is practically ended. Underground trains have resumed and compositors and printers have returned to work. The Berlin trade union commission has almost unanimously voted in favour of ending the strike, but the decision of the workers' council of greater Berlin is not yet known.

A plenary assembly of the workers' councils laid down as the conditions of ending the strike no punishment, release of those arrested, and withdrawal of the military from factories and volunteer troops from Berlin.

The strikes at Erfurt are also ended but Martial law has not yet been repealed. The Berlin spartacists hoisted, the imperial standard on the palace, but it was immediately removed by government troops.

SITUATION IN BERLIN UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Mar. 17.

COPENHAGEN.—A semi-official message from Berlin says the situation in Berlin is unchanged. Complete calm prevails in the area occupied by Government troops, but outside of this the Spartacists continue their misdeeds and in suburbs of Lichtenburg they attacked and killed a whole police watch numbering sixty officers and men.

DESULTORY SHOOTING AND BOMBING STILL GOING ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., March 17.

BERLIN, March 9.—It is expected that work will be generally resumed on Monday. Government troops are masters of the situation, driving back the Spartacists street by street to the east end, but there is still desultory shooting and bombing in the centre of the city where the Spartacists have reached central telegraph office. The suppression of the revolt has produced an illusory impression of relief which is only temporary.

"NEW INDIA" APPEAL CASE.

AMAZING CONTENTION FOR RESPONDENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 17.

During the hearing of Mrs. Besant's appeal to the Privy Council, Sir Erle Richards for the respondents contended that there was nothing in the Indian Press Act compelling a magistrate to hear either side before making an order for security. Section 3 contained much support for the argument that throughout the matter was left to the Executive. Section 22 absolutely barred the proceedings and the articles in "New India" tended to stir up hatred and disaffection against the Government of India.

S. A. NATIONALIST DEPUTATION.

DELEGATES SAIL TO EUROPE VIA N. Y.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 17.

CAPETOWN.—The Nationalist delegates are sailing to Europe via New York on board a Dutch cargo steamer Bawean from Java.

BY-ELECTION FOR W. DERBY DIVISION.

COALITION UNIONIST SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 17.

The Parliamentary by election for the West Derby Division of Liverpool resulted as follows:—

Rear Admiral Sir William Reginald Hall (Coalition Unionist) 6,662.
Nelson (Labour) 4,670.

RELEASE OF INTERNED SINN FEINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., March 17.

Twenty Sinn Feiners including Mr. Arthur Griffiths, M.P., who were interned in England have been released and have arrived at Kingstown.

AIR-BOMBING OF SPARTACIST NESTS.

TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES DROPPED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Mar. 17.

Correspondents in Berlin describe Saturday's air bombing of the Spartacists as worse than of the London or Paris air raids. Tons of high explosives were dropped, chiefly on Spartacist nests in the underground stations, several of which were destroyed. Home mine-throwers throwing a ton shell and gas and tear bombs were also used on both sides.

Fighting planes cleared the housetops of machinegun nests, flying within 150 feet of the roofs. Aeroplanes dropped food and ammunition on the police, relieving the Government defenders when desperate under the nail of Spartacist tear bombs, enabling them to hold out until air bombs and howitzer shells smashed the underground tunnel and subway, annihilating Spartacist reinforcements.

DOMINIONS SUGAR INDUSTRY.

QUESTION OF ASSISTANCE OF IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Mar. 17.

Replying to Mr. Grattan Doyle in the House of Commons, Colonel Amery said that the proposals for the development of the sugar industry in the Dominions were being considered by the Secretary for Colonies and that experiment and research for the improvement of the sugar industry were being carried on with the assistance of the Imperial Government and certain overseas Governments, as well as by private enterprise.

As regards the question whether it was possible to assure British sugar producers a reasonably secure market for a term of years Colonel Amery said the Imperial Government's general policy regarding preference to Empire produce respecting duties, which are or may be imposed, had been clearly defined, but he was not prepared to anticipate any statement the Chancellor might make later.

BOXING AT HOME.

JIM DRISCOLL BEATS PEDLAR PALMER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Mar. 17.

A ten rounds boxing contest took place at Hoxton Baths this afternoon between the veteran champions Jim Driscoll and Pedlar Palmer. Driscoll won, the referee stopping the fight after the fourth round.

HOPES OF AN EARLY PEACE.

FOCH'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

OBJECTS OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 17.

The Havas Agency states:—

The progress made by the Conference during the last few days justified the hope that the whole technical work of peace-making may be completed far earlier than was anticipated.

One of Marshall Foch's rare utterances in public was a feature of the dinner given last night in Paris to the American delegation. Marshall Foch paid a fine tribute to America's military help during the war. The audience gave Marshall Foch a great ovation.

M. Tardieu, representing at dinner the French Government predicted a successful termination to the labours of the Peace Conference. He stated that their object was clear and simple—it was to place between the conception of war and the act of war as many obstacles as possible.

PRESIDENT WILSON AT BREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 17.

President Wilson will land at Brest on Thursday, arriving in Paris on Friday morning.

Tr. Orlando arrived in Paris yesterday.

PEACE WITHOUT DELAY.

MR. LANSING ON "NEW PROBLEMS AND NEW DANGERS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 8 p.m., March 17.

PARIS.—Mr. Lansing, American Secretary of State, speaking at a reception given to the American peace mission said that the great and free peoples of the earth had won a mighty victory. The Imperial armies of the Central Powers had ceased to threaten; they no longer existed. Scattered and broken they had returned to their homes where hunger and privation awaited them. These were the consequences of their blind faith in evil men who led them in this unrighteous war. "Germany", continued Mr. Lansing, "has suffered and is suffering bitterly and is entitled to suffer for what she has done. Starvation and want are to-day the portion of the German people. Violence and murder stalk the streets of their great cities. Political institutions, industrial enterprises and the very structures of society are tottering. It is the price of their own evildoing and a just retribution for their crimes. We may be disposed to pity the innocent among the Germans, but our pity is almost dried up when we consider what France and other nations have suffered from the invading armies of the Teutons.

NEW PROBLEMS AND NEW DANGERS.

France has endured unspeakable woes with fortitude and determination which excite the admiration and wonder of the world. Now, that the mighty conflict is ended and the great war engine of Prussia is crushed, we have new problems to solve and new dangers to overcome. Like anarchy which for years made an inferno of Russia fires of terrorism are ablaze in the states of Germany. Through the ruins of this once great Empire flames are sweeping westward. It is no time to allow sentiments of vengeance and hatred to stand in the way of checking the advance of this conflagration which will soon be at the border of Germany threatening other lands. We must change the conditions on which social unrest feeds and strive to restore Germany to a normal though weakened social order. To make Germany capable of resisting anarchism and the hideous depotism of Red Terror, Germany must be allowed to purchase food and earn that food. Industrial conditions must be restored by the Treaty of Peace.

GERMAN PEOPLE AND REPARATION.

It is not out of pity for the German people that this must be done, but because we—the chief victors in this war—will be the chief sufferers if it is not done. You may demand reparation as much and as insistently as you please, but unless the German people are furnished with materials for their industries and with commercial opportunities to sell the products of their labours in foreign markets and unless labourers have food Germany can never pay even in part for the evil she has done. Furthermore, if the present chaos continues to grow there will be no responsible German Government with which to make peace—no Government strong enough to carry out the provisions of the treaty. No time must be lost if we are to save the world from the despotism of anarchy, as we saved it from the despotism of autocracy. We ought to and must make peace without delay and ships laden with food must enter the harbours of Germany. There cannot be any doubt in the minds of thinking men concerning the reality of danger which faces the nations. It is not the spirit of generosity which demands peace and cries out that the German people must be fed. It is commonsense that demands it and points out the perils before us, if we don't listen to the voice of reason."

POPE URGES SPEEDY PEACE.

TO PREVENT CREATION OF BOLSHEVIST GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., March 17.

The Pope has appealed to the Allies urging speedy peace "not humiliating to Germany" in order to prevent the creation of a Bolshevist Germany.

AERIAL TERMS OF PEACE TREATY.

NECESSITY FOR LIMITING GERMAN AERIAL INDUSTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 17.

The Havas Agency states: The Supreme War Council will devote more time than was expected to the consideration of the aerial terms to be imposed on Germany in the preliminary peace treaty on account of the urgent representations made by the aerial advisers as to the absolute necessity for limiting strictly the development of the German civilian aerial industry on the ground that under modern conditions of warfare these machines are capable of instantaneous transformation into a weapon of disastrous effect. If Germany is to be effectively disarmed it is just as important that her commercial air fleet be kept within safe limits as that her army and navy suppressed.

The Chiefs of the Allied governments met this afternoon in private conference. The gathering lasted more than two hours. Two important topics under consideration were; first, the difficulties of combining the Covenant of the League of Nations with the preliminary peace treaty, secondly, the territorial claims.

Paris papers state that the greatest troubles ahead are the questions of the Adriatic and Asia Minor.

AERIAL TERMS TO BE IMPOSED ON GERMANY.

MILITARY EXPERTS' ARTICLES ADOPTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., March 17.

A communiqué from Paris states that the Supreme War Council discussed the aerial terms to be imposed on Germany in peace preliminaries and adopted the articles drafted by Military experts.

ABOLITION OF CONSCRIPTION IN GERMANY.

BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 17.

Papers acclaim the Council's decision to abolish conscription in Germany, as being the most notable episode in the history of Peace. Conference and a triumph for Mr. Lloyd George.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—Till a few days ago nothing so bold and decisive was contemplated. It is the work of one man and if he had not been the British Premier at this moment this change would have been missed.

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is now no risk of perpetuating conscription in Britain or the United States. We cannot suppose that France and Italy care to cumber themselves indefinitely with conscription.

The "Daily Mail" says:—This is the greatest practical step yet taken towards discouragement of war.

The "Star" says:—The chief credit for this measurable human blessing is due to Mr. Lloyd George.

SALE OF CAPTURED GERMAN WARSHIPS.

PROVISIONAL COMPOSITION OF MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 17.

In the House of Commons replying to Viscount Curzon, Mr. Macnamara stated that up to the present 54 former German submarines had been sold. Others would be sold and the proceeds would be divided among the Allies on a scale to be settled by the Supreme Council. The Council had not yet decided on the disposal of the other captured German warships. The provisional composition of the Mediterranean squadron was 6 battleships, 6 light crusers, a destroyer flotilla, and a submarine flotilla.

LAIBACH INCIDENT.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION TO PROCEED AT ONCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 17.

PARIS.—M. Clemenceau has informed the president of the inter-allied commission at Trieste that the commission is immediately going to Laibach to enquire into the incident there. The commission will order the punishment of the guilty and compensation to Italy and issue a warning that a repetition of similar events will result in immediate Allied occupation of places there. As soon as the Laibach authorities are informed of the formation of the commission, the Italian government will authorise the passage of food trains via Laibach.

FUTURE STRENGTH OF GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 11.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 17.

Correspondents in Paris states that the officers in the German army will be limited to 4,500. The Navy will consist of 6 ironclads, 5 cruisers and 38 destroyers.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Mar. 17.

The British Association resumes its meetings in September at Bournemouth with Sir Charles Parsons as President.

COLLIERY STRIKES IN GERMANY.

SPARTACIST PLOT AT BRESLAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Marrch 13.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., March 17.

Although the main efforts of the Spartacists in Berlin have been defeated, the latest news shows that the general situation in Germany continues to disquiet Government. A telegram from Berlin says sixteen collieries in Silesia have struck. A plot fomented by Spartacists from Berlin was discovered at Breslau, where Government troops were occupied in public buildings to prevent their seizure.

Fourteen thousand miners in coal basins of Saxony have struck and an outbreak is apprehended at Hamburg.

Correspondents in Berlin depict the continuance of the terror of March 9th with artillery fire, machine-gunning and air bombing in suburbs, where the Spartacists are still holding out.

A THOUSAND CASUALTIES IN BERLIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Mar. 17.

A German wireless message of yesterday's date estimates the number of casualties in Berlin at a thousand. The message says that if final resistance is not yet completely broken the crisis has been safely passed.

After the interior of the city was cleared on Saturday the Spartacists fought in the suburbs. Their principal fortress is in Bostzoff brewery which Government troops are bombarding with heavy howitzers directed by airmen, while aeroplanes are bombing the brewery. Many houses in Alexander Platz and the neighbourhood have collapsed as the result of the previous day's bombardments.

GERMAN CABINET CRISIS.

REPORT UNFOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., March 17.

BERNE.—A telegram from Weimar says the report of a Government crisis is unfounded. The German newspapers state that Scheidemann and Brockdorff-Rantzau, though not upholding the same policy, have reached an agreement. Rantzau desires passive resistance against the Allies, while Scheidemann is willing to accept the Allied peace terms.

WURTEMBERG NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

STATE OF SIEGE AT DUSSELDORF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 17.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Stuttgary says the Wurtemberg National Assembly has selected the premier Blos president of the State. A state of siege has been proclaimed at Dusseldorf.

SPARTACIST TERRORISM IN BERLIN.

ESCAPE OF POLICE PRESIDENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 17.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin dated 10th states that Lichtenberg's Police President, Baron Salmuth, escaped shooting by heavily bribing the Spartacists. He states that over 150 people were massacred in Lichtenberg and that the Spartacists obtained entry into the post office, which was strongly garrisoned, after a three-hour bombardment, by trickery. They thereupon disarmed and shot the garrison, but released the postal officials.

In Berlin the Government Cavalry captured a Spartacist nest near the Michael Church, taking 100 prisoners, 30 of whom were summarily shot. The remaining Spartacists who are at present holding out, are entrenched in gardens, cellars and barns and number about 3,000. They have been broken up into small parties of 10 to 25.

The newspapers declare that the Government troops are expected to enter Lichtenberg on March 11th.

DAMAGE EXCEEDS 40 MILLION MARKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., March 17.

According to a Berlin message, the "Tageblatt" states that the damage done in fighting far exceeds forty million marks.

The "Lokalanzeiger" estimates the dead at over five hundred and the wounded ato over a thousand.

FIGHT BETWEEN GOVT. AND SPARTACISTS.

PRISONERS ON BOTH SIDES KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 17.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin states that furious fighting is still going on. The Government troops are methodically surrounding the Spartacists who are well armed and well supported by the people and still hold many buildings. The Government troops are using artillery directed by aeroplanes which are dropping bombs and killing many innocent people. Both sides are killing their prisoners. Women are participating in the acts of cruelty.

Red Cross ambulances are frequently stopped and the wounded thrown out, shot or beaten to death.

EMPLOYMENT FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

COMMENCEMENT OF CHANNEL TUNNEL URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Mar. 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bottomley suggested that in order to find employment for ex-soldiers the Premier should approach the French Government with a view to immediate commencement of the Channel Tunnel.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he was communicating with the Premier on the subject.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

NOT TO OPERATE AGAINST OVERSEA GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Mar. 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bridgman announced that the concession he had announced on the 7th that no import restrictions should continue on goods produce within the Empire was confirmed. Import Licences would be issued very shortly.

CHANNEL TUNNEL.

SCHEME APPROVED BY SUB-COMMISSION OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., March 17.

It is commonly accepted in the Lobby that Government has actually decided to build the Channel Tunnel. The British and French railways concerned have prepared the plans. Mr. Fell, M.P., says a sub-commission of the Peace Conference has approved the scheme. The estimated time of construction is five years and the cost twenty millions.

The "Daily Mail" says a commission in Paris is discussing the details, also considering tunnels under the Bosphorus and the Straits of Gibraltar. Pneumatic parcels carriers will be installed in the Channel Tunnel, for which there will be no preferential freights for any country.

SENSATIONAL INCIDENT AT LOUVAIN.

ARREST OF A SUSPECT DURING KING'S VISIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 17.

BRUSSELS, March 7.—While the King was visiting Louvain a man who was trying to the pass a cordon of troops was stopped by a soldier and policeman, whereupon he drew a revolver and wounded both slightly. He was arrested and placed in the prison in Brussels. This is the sole foundation for a report current in Brussels of an attempt to assassinate the King.

U. S. SECRETARIES' VISIT TO EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 17.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Daniels, Secretary to the Navy, accompanied by heads of the Navy Department, goes to Europe next week for the purpose of securing information regarding the type of vessels needed for the American navy.

Mr. Baker, War Secretary, sails for France on April 1st in connection with the demobilisation problems.

ACCIDENT TO ANOTHER BRITISH LEAVE TRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 17.

AMIENS, March 8.—A British leave train to-day collided with a stationary train. Ten were injured.

DEADLOCK IN CHINESE PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., March 17.

SHANGHAI.—The Peace Conference between North and South China has come to a deadlock. South China demands the cessation of operations in Shensi and dismissal of the Governor.

FRANCE'S FINANCIAL SITUATION.

BASIS OF AN INTER-ALLIED LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 13.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 17.

The Havas Agency states: The Chamber of Deputies is at present occupied with a great debate on France's financial situation. Among the solutions proposed is that France's right to be paid first should be formally recognised by all the Allies, this guarantee forming the basis of an inter-Allied loan, the proceeds of which would be handed to France.

HELIGOLAND.

ITS FUTURE UNDER CONSIDERTION.

EXPANSION OF BRITISH NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 17.

In the House of Commons at question time. Mr. Macnamara stated that Heligoland was still in the possession of the German armed forces and protected by the unsurrendered portions of the German navy. The Peace Conference was considering the future status of Heligoland, the German possession of which constituted a valuable adjunct to the exercise of sea-power by Germany.

Mr. Macnamara denied that President Wilson dissented to the proposal to sink the captured German fleet.

Britain had 33 Dreadnought battleships and 9 Dreadnought battlecruisers on December 31st. So far as he knew no capital ships would be laid down in 1919. The construction of three out of the four Dreadnought battlecruisers which were being built on December 31st had been abandoned. (Cheers). He estimated that the "Hood", the remaining battlecruiser, would be completed in November.

GERMAN ARMY AND CONSCRIPTION.

UNANIMOUS DECISION OF PEACE DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 17.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council's decisions to cut down the German army and abolish its conscriptive character are regarded inside and outside the Conference circles as the greatest blow ever dealt to conscription. The delegates' decisions were unanimous and the only opposition was from the military advisers, except the British military advisers.

BRITISH TRADE POLICY.

SIR A. GEDDES ON IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., March 17.

In the House of Commons Sir Donald McLean asked for a definite statement of Government's trade policy. He declared that the whole of the business community was in a state of unrest and uncertainty. He agreed that it was impossible to remove all the war restrictions immediately but some might be removed. He pointed out that the United States was already doing a large business in the former British markets and was preparing largely to extend its activities, while the Japanese were capturing much British trade in South America and Asia.

SIR A. GEDDES' STATEMENT.

In reply Sir Auckland Geddes emphasised that we were still at war and must maintain the blockade of the enemy, but he hoped that the blockade would shortly be raised. After repeating Mr. Bridgeman's statement, Sir A. Geddes added that all raw materials required for British industries would be admitted without restriction, also semi-manufactured goods necessary for British manufactures, except as far as they were produced by industries which it was essential to foster in the United Kingdom, in which case they would be liable to restrictions.

Sir A. Geddes stated that foreign manufactures would be liable to import restrictions until September 1st, when the matter would be reconsidered. Such manufactures would, as far as possible, be excluded unless they were essential for producers of the United Kingdom.

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

With regard to exports, Sir A. Geddes stated that Government was trying to make arrangements with countries which hoped to receive considerable indemnities shortly, to allow our exports to enter their territories as a charge on these indemnities. Exports to non-blockaded countries would not be restricted except as regards goods required for naval and military purposes or home consumption and goods subsidised by Government, which would still be licensed.

These exceptions also applied to the blockaded countries, in regard to which government's policy was to transfer the maximum number of manufactures to the free list. Government was negotiating with the Allies in the matter. Government was also trying to increase as far as possible the classes of goods exportable anywhere by licence and was doing all it could to assist entrepert trade and internal trade. They believed by this policy British trade would become greater than ever. (Cheers).

BELGIAN CLAIM TO MALMEDY DISTRICT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 17.

PARIS.—The Belgian claims commission has agreed to the Belgian demand for Malmedy district, now under German domination.

TRIUMPHAL CAVALRY MARCH THROUGH LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 17.

The Household Cavalry and the Brigade of Guards will have a triumphal march through London, on March 22nd.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTION.

SHORTLY TO BE SIGNED.

ANNUAL WORLD LABOUR CONFERENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., March 17.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Horne speaking in London to-day, stated that an international convention would shortly be signed in Paris establishing an annual labour conference to discuss industrial conditions throughout the world. Each nation who was a party to the convention would have four representatives, two appointed by Government, one by capital and one by labour. The draft of this convention was prepared by the British Ministry of Labour.

ITALIAN DELEGATES' MEMORANDUM.

UPPER ADIGE, TRENTINO, JULIAN AND VENETIA CLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., March 17.

PARIS.—The Italian delegates' memorandum to the Peace Conference claims the Upper Adige, Trentino, Julian and Venetia. It says the Julian Alps alone command Italy's eastern gate and declared that Gorizia, Trieste, Pola, Fiume and numerous towns and villages on the Adriatic coast and in the interior are indisputably Italian, while in order to eliminate all danger a just share of Dalmatia must be restored to Italy.

ESTIMATE OF NAVAL PERSONNEL.

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., March 17.

The House of Commons unanimously adopted the estimate, authorising a naval personnel of 240,000.

IMPORT LICENSE RESTRICTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON,
Recd. 9-15 p.m.

The Board of Trade announce that a general license permitting the importation of Imperial products [illegible] will not at present apply to articles containing gold [illegible] direct to the Bank of England, except brandy, rum [illegible]

KIEL CANAL.

OPEN NAVIGATION RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., March 17.

PARIS.—The Ports and Waterways Commission has recommended, that there be open navigation for all nations through the Kiel Canal which should be free to all merchantships and warships the canal remaining under German ownership and operation. The Council adopted the aerial disarmament terms which, generally speaking, end the military use of dirigibles and aeroplanes, but commercial planes are permitted. Naval planes are also barred excepting a hundred seaplanes for minesweeping in the North Sea.

Invitation has been sent to the neutrals in Europe, Asia and South America asking them to appoint representatives to an unofficial conference in Paris on March 20th for the purpose of giving them an opportunity of expressing views on the League of Nations.

GEN. PLUMER.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MALTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., March 17.

It is officially announced that General Plumer has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta in succession to Lord Methuen who has resigned.

AMERICAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., March 17.

WASHINGTON.—The Secretary for the Navy, Mr. Daniels has ordered work to be suspended on six battlecruisers, pending the results of his observations in Europe.

SIR JOHN COWANS' RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., March 17.

Sir John Cowans has resigned the post of Quartermaster-General and vacates the post on March 15th.

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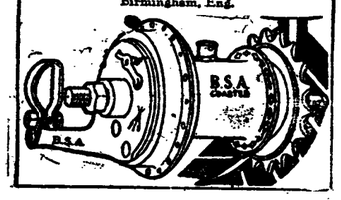

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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

TENANT'S RIGHT TO DEDUCT EXCESS.

LIMITATION UNDER RENT ACT.

Esmail Haji Dawood v. Esmail A. H. Moosa.
(*Before Their Honors Messrs. K. M. Jhaveri and H. B. Tayabji.*)

The plaintiff in this suit sought to recover from the defendant Rs. 168-3, being rent of a stall from 1st April 1918, to 2nd January 1919, at the rate of Rs. 18-11, per month which was the standard rent. The defendant admitted the amount, but claimed to deduct therefrom Rs. 21-4 being excess over the standard rent recovered from him during the three prior months.

Mr. I. J. Samson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. A. S. Davar for the defendant.

Mr. Samson admitted having recovered the excess, but denied liability to refund the same under section 12 of the Rent Act according to which such excess could be recovered or deducted from the rent within six months after the date of payment, or if paid before the passing of the Act, within six months from the date it came into force. In this case, the excess having been recovered by April 1918, the tenant had lost his right of deduction.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the defendant contended, that the right to deduct the excess was not lost so long as the rent from which it was sought to be deducted had accrued due within six months from the date of payment of the excess. The present claim being for recovery of rent from April 1918, the excess could be deducted from rent which accrued due immediately thereafter within six months.

The original court allowed the deduction claimed by defendant against which order an application was made to a Full Court consisting of the Acting Chief and Second Judges who reversed the original order. Following are the judgments.

CHIEF JUDGE'S JUDGMENT.

The question in this case turns upon the interpretation of section 12 of the Bombay Rent Act (II of 1918).

The facts are these. Plaintiff, a landlord, sues the defendant, his tenant, for rent of a stall in which his horse and carriage have been stabled. The rent is claimed for nine months from 1st April 1918, to 2nd January 1919, at Rs. 18-11 per month, that being the Standard Rent. Defendant admits the amount, but claims to deduct Rs. 21-4 being excess paid to plaintiff at Rs. 6-5 per month from 1st January 1918, to 11th April 1918. The Lower Court has allowed him the reduction. Plaintiff objects and says that defendant's claim is barred under section 12 by efflux of (six months) time.

This suit was filed on 13th January 1919. The portion of Section 12 of the Act which is relevant to this inquiry is "Where any sum has before the commencement of this Act, been paid on account of rent, which is, by reason of the provisions of this Act irrecoverable, such sum shall, . . . in case of a payment made before the commencement of this Act, within six months after the commencement thereof, be recoverable by the tenant by whom it was paid from the landlord who received the payment and may, without prejudice to any other method of recovery be reducted by such tenant from any rent payable within such six months by him to such landlord."

The Section thus requires that payment should have been made before the commencement of the Act, and that it must have been in excess of the Standard Rent. If that is so, then the excess is recoverable by the tenant from the landlord within six months after the commencement thereof i.e., after the expiration of six months after 10th April 1918, when the Act came into force, such excess would not be recoverable. The modes of recovery are laid down in the last clause: the mode with which we are concerned in this case is that of deduction by the tenant from the rent payable by him to his landlord, the time allowed being six months referred to in the prior clause, the words "within such six months." The word "such" obviously refers to the six months after the commencement of the Act. Defendant's contention is that he can claim the deduction even after six months from the commencement of the Act, if the landlord sues him for rent, thought he is forced to admit that if he had been left to recover such excess by any other mode of recovery—say, by a suit, he would be barred after six months. In other words, he seeks to make a distinction, so far as the time-bar is concerned, between the two modes, that of recovery by deduction outright from rent payable by him and that of recovery by suit. This distinction is not apparent either on the face of the Section nor is it to be found in the language used.

There is no reason why special favour should have been shown to the tenant for one mode of recovery rather than another. Both modes seem to have been placed on the same level and treated equally. As against this conclusion one hardship is pointed out. Defendant says that supposing his landlord does not sue him for one or two years and also supposing that he does not know what the Standard Rent is which would naturally be within the exclusive knowledge of the landlord, how much is he to pay his landlord and what excess is he to deduct? Perhaps the hardship is real, perhaps it is not, but we have to construe the Act as it stands. It is, after all, an emergency measure and even in giving relief to the tenant, it has to draw a line somewhere. It draws it at six months. Within this period the tenant has somehow to get the rent payable by him, ascertained. If that is done, he can get back his excess. If he is not successful he loses it. We make the rule absolute and enhance the decretal amount by Rs. 21-4 and costs in proportion.

CONCURRING JUDGMENT.

This suit is to recover rent for nine months on the basis of Standard rent which is Rs. 18-11 per month. Defendant admits the rent to be due, but claims credit for the excess over the Standard rent paid by him for months prior to the period sued for that is the excess paid for the period intervening between 1st January, 1918, and 11th April, 1918. The question is which is the period within which he is entitled to claim the credit.

The section of the Act under which the claim is made is section 12, which says that the excess paid "may be deducted by the tenant from any rent within 'such' six months." The words 'such six months' clearly indicate that the period of six months is no other than that previously described, and those six months are either six months from the date of payment or six months after the commencement of the Act in case the payment be made before its commencement.

The defendant cannot claim credit under the first of the two alternative periods since the payment is claimed more than six months after the date of payment and the claim is clearly barred under the second alternative as the Act came into operation on 10th April, 1918.

It was argued that as an equitable relief, the tenant ought to be allowed to set off this claim against the plaintiff's demand. My answer to that would be that the set-off claimed here is not under the general law and that it originates in the Rent Act itself, and that law limits the time to the periods described above. Those periods are of no avail to the defendant. I agree with the learned Acting Chief Judge that the credit claimed cannot be allowed.

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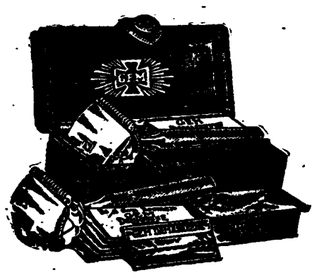

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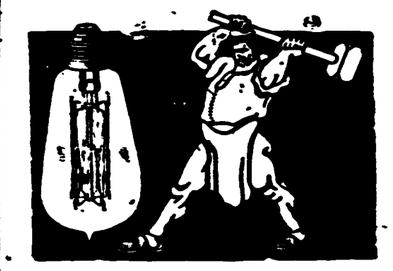

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 6,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

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